Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,009—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th April	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	† MANTUA	10886		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7858		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10290
21st "	EGYPT	7912		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
4th June.	INDIA	7911		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
25th "	DEVANHA	8093	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6810		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th "	ARABIA	7903		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
30th "	CALEDONIA	7858		

† This Steamer will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY & GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE — Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.

PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA — Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
ARGENTINA	4000	A. de Faveris	16th April
AFRICA	4720	E. Seberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4232	G. Gilthaber	16th "
KORNEUBURG	3433	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7588	G. Raleich	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 " 750*
Single Class to London ..... " 545 " 635*
Single Class to London and back ..... " 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Single Class to London ..... " 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945 *
* Fares according to class of Railway.

EXTRA SAILINGS.

The s. s. "Gastein" will sail about 25th April from Bombay direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice.

Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

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Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tarvis and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
F. FERDINAND	G. Cobof	9416	23rd April 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 18th Apr.	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M.*
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 21st Apr.	9 a.m.	C. Mandvi.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 22nd Apr.	6 a.m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 21st April, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,512 tons, on Monday, 18th April, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER, sailing on or about the 23rd April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

15th April, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May 1910.
NIGRA	5,538	Martin	9th June "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	7th July "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt "
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	29th Sept. "
NIGRA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	22nd April 1910.
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	20th May "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
B City of Madras	4684	...	April 21 1910
†G City of Calcutta	7513	Apr. 25 1910	" 22 "
BWallon Hall	4938	" 25 "	May 5 "
C City of Manchester	5554	...	" 7 "
C Crafford Hall	6331	May 24 "	...
C City of Karachi	5557	...	" 31 "
A City of Benares	6738	...	June 14 "

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.
C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.
No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING, 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
*C City of York	7701	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
*C City of Glasgow	6452	17th Sept. "	10th Oct. "
A City of Calcutta	7512	22nd " "	15th " "

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.

		First Class Rs.	Second Class Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Naples	Single ...	525	390
	Return ...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Marseilles or Genoa	Single ...	525	390
	Return ...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Single ...	550	420
	Return ...	885	640

For passage and farther particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
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BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Spanish Prince ...	due 23rd April	Philadelphia and New York.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

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COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND:..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at The Bombay Gazette" Office.

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MAHABLESHWAR SEASON.

The "Polkey" Series of Acetylene and Kerosine headlights give a perfect beam of light and a maximum of illumination on the road to Mahableshwar or elsewhere.

SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.

THE "SAMPSON"
Acetylene Motor Head Light (Patented)
2,085 Certified Candle Power.
No. 1 SERIES.
For Large Cars, with Projecting Bell Front, With separate Generator.

Nickel Plated, without Generator	£6 10 0
Brass " "	6 0 0
Generator, Brass	4 12 0

Reflector, thick Sterling Silver rolled on to Copper.

THE "POLKEY"
Patent Kerosine Motor Head Lights.
527 Candle Power.

No. 1 SERIES.	Each.
Nickel Plated on brass, with side fittings	£8 0 0
Brass Polished	7 0 0
Double Fork Brackets, for shutting on	0 15 0
No. 2 SERIES.	**Each.**
Nickel Plated on Brass (lens 7½ in dia.)	£7 0 0
Brass Polished	6 0 0

New Pattern "Polkey"
CHIMNEY MOTOR SIDE LIGHT.
Burning Kerosine.
No. 1 SERIES WITH CHIMNEYS.

	Per pair.
Nickel Plated	£4 16 0
Brass Polished	3 10 0

No. 2 SERIES, CHIMNEYLESS.
Simple, Powerful, Reliable.
Perfectly Wind and Rain Proof.
FOR FAST CARS.

Nickel Plated	per pair	£4 10 0
Brass Polished	"	4 0 0

Fixed Oil Container, with Outside Feed Screw.

"POLKEY" TAIL LIGHT.
Burning Kerosine.
One White and one Red Light.

No. 2 SERIES.	Each.
Nickel Plated	£1 13 6
Brass Polished	1 9 6

Above Lamps may be had at English Prices. Less 10 per cent. for Cash.
Calculation.—12ans. to the shilling or Rs. 15 as the Pound Sterling.

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MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FINEST GERMAN SAUSAGES.

METTWURST (Pork Sausage)	In 1 lb. Tins
FUNGENWURST (Tongue Sausage)	
LEBERWURST (Liver Sausage)	RS. 1-8
CERVELATWURST (Smoked Sausage in Bladder)	Per Tin.
FRANKFURTER WURSTE (Small Frankfort Sausages)	
TRUFFEL-LEBERWURST (Strassburg Sausage)	Rs. 1-12

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

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Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for the designs and decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner Milner 1903, H. E. Viscount Africa. S.

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FROM LONDON.

PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
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"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

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Dunlop "Junior" and "Orange Spot."

FIVE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

RECORDS. 19 Amateur. 67 Professionals.

HOLES DONE IN ONE. TWO.
WINNERS OF COMPETITIONS. 23 Amateur. 17 Professionals.

APPLY TO THE SECRETARY OF YOUR GOLF CLUB.

6 Annas rebate allowed on all old balls returned, provided a like number of new ones are purchased.

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.,
3 Wallace Street, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for it any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

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'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
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"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY SAFE DEPOSIT CO., LD.

THE SAFE and STRONG ROOMS are NOW READY for occupation and intending renters are invited to call and inspect the same. Safes can be rented from Rs. 15 per annum and upwards.

For full particulars apply to—

FORBES, FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., LD., Home Street.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 35 per share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1909, has been declared and will be paid to the shareholders on the Register on the 14th day of April, 1910, at the Company's Office No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY the 20th day of April, 1910, between the hours of 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (S. T.) on production of their share certificates.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.,
A. G. DOVEY,
Manager,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th April, 1910.

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees sixty per share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1909, declared at the 37th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, will be paid to those Shareholders, whose names appeared on the Register on the 9th instant, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th April, 1910, on production of Certificates of shares.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

No. 3 Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 14th April, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that BARJORJI SORABJI GODREJ, of Bombay, Parsi, has constructed TO SELL the undermentioned property to us. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at Prince of Wales Hotel, opposite the Custom House, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage, or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate at Borah Masjid Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 97 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 776, New No. 6903, Old Survey No. 831, and New Survey No. 2/8816, and bounded on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by the property of Dhanjishah and Shawakshah Dasturcamdin, on the North by the property of Hawaji Bhimji, and on the South by the Borah Masjid Lane, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2541, and Street Nos. 36 and 38, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.—Dated this 14th day of April, 1910.

DADABHOY ARDESHIR POCHKHANAWALLA,
JERBAI DADABHOY POCHKHANAWALLA,
Purchasers.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 18th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th April, 1910.

BENGAL COAL CO., LTD.

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Separate Billiard Saloon and Restaurant on the Premises.

THIS COMMODIOUS HOTEL contains 25 Bed-rooms with tiled flooring, each 14 × 16 feet, with a front verandah 12 feet wide. Every Bed-room has its own Bath-room and Dressing Room with tiled flooring. The Hotel consists of several detached Bungalows suitable for families. It is situated in a large shady compound, commanding a beautiful westerly view. A separate Bungalow, known as the "Wilderness," is specially fitted up for Princes and Nabobs.

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With Weedon Grossmith's latest London Success.
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Tuesday, 19th April — QUO VADIS The successful rival to the Sign of the Cross.
Wednesday, 20th April. — By special desire, DAVID GARRICK.

In aid of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION
Thursday, 21st April — OTHELLO.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.
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Doors Open at 9. Commences at 9-30.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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K. KODAMA.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
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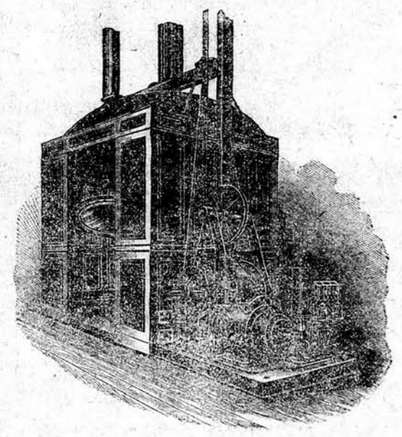

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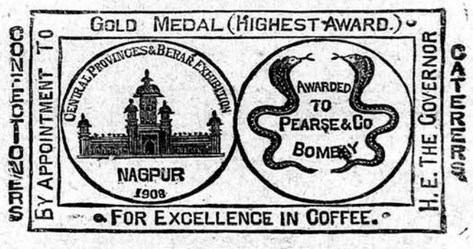

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First Insertion	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	,, 3-8 do.
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Fourth Insertion	...	,, 2-8 do.
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Minimum charge	...	,, 6-0 do.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	,, 7	,, 8
Quarterly	,, 4	,, 4

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Norwich Union Life Insce. Soety.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Palinurus ..Comdr C S Hickman...R I Marine
H M S Fox.....Comdr Hunt .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing ..Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
H M S Redpole.....Sloop.....R I M
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Farewell.....R I M
R I M S Northbrook ..Comdr W B Huddleston R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 15.

Africa.....1302 Chappel.....M M & Co
Assaye.....1969 Hales .....Mc & H S & Co
Blake.....2895 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Baluchistan.....2786 Kadder.....James Finlay & Co
Clan Leslie.....2499 Goodavins ..N F ..J Finlay & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davis .....Andrew Yuel & Co
Clan Macpherson.....3041 McPherson.....James Finlay & Co
Coniston Court.....2832.....Jones
Colombo Maru.....2920 Comber.....K Y Kaisha
Dover.....733 Poulsin ..Indo-Burma Petroleum & Co
Feroozi .....2905 Pearnsto .....B & P S N & Co
Hytra .....921 Kersebom .....F Campbell & Co
Harpasla .....2340 Daniels...W & A Graham & Co
Harcroft.....2856 Mackenzie...W & A Graham & Co
Harpenden.....2302 Cromack .....A Yuill & Co
Imaum.....2703 Wigdahl.....Killick Nixon & Co
Ideleigh....2582 Robson.....W & A Graham & Co
Hinda.....3398 Goss.....M M & Co
Japanic.....2296 Shadforth...W & A Graham & Co
Kola .....510 Cuthbush .....M M & Co
Kaitheen .....2583 Cates .....Captain
Lawada.....2124 Lane.....M M & Co
Lawmoor .....2560 Pippest .....Tne Bombay & Co Ltd
Margarita.....911 Williams .....S N & Co
Markgrof.....2325 Tiune .....A Strandes & Co
Naseri .....911 Micro.....B & P S N & Co
Mahommadi ..1251.....Geddie.....B & P S N & Co
Mantua .....5906 Vibert.....P & O S N & Co
Najmi.....2522 Hallet .....E & A M Jeswanji
Nadori .....1169 Gore.....B & P S N Co
Nebadia .....1960 Cruz .....M M & Co
Pohhcian .....4737 Watson.....K Nixon & Co
Rahmani.....1572 Coates.....B & P S N Co
Scindia.....2593 Kelso .....W & A Graham & Co
Strathairly ...2743 MacMahon ...Killick Nixon & Co
Shah Ameer...1521 Picot...Mitus...20-4 B & H S N & Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Bora .....B & H S N & Co
Strathgarry .....2340 Stanhope ..W & A Graham & Co
Sheikh Barkhad... 1581Parks.....Killick Nixon & Co
Silverdale.....3440 Rutter.....W & A Graham & Co
Safi.....502 Willoughley.....& H S N & Co
Springbwin ...3173 Crosthwaite .....N Co Graham & Co
Salsette .....2391 Lewellin.....P & O S N & Co
Spanish Prince ..4218...Jones Homayun ... 2155 Board
Stanley Hall.....2560 Henderson...Killick Nixon & Co
Waroonga.....1609 Morrison .....M M & Co
Wearmouth.....2307 Catto.....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Bardistan	2700	Davies	N F	.....	W & A G & Co
B George M Embricos	2241	Gulandros	Marseilles	.....	9-4	Finlay Bros
C&R Capri	2117	Dino	H'kong	17-4	F R S N & Co
D Hindoo	3156	Groves	.....	Hull	.....	15-4	James Finlay & Co
F King Howell	2821	Davies	.....	Dunkirk	.....	5-4	T Morrison & Co
K Molville	2304	Davies	.....	Hull	.....	15-4	W & A G & Co
O Redbridge	.....	2141	Vasey	.....	Awerp	.....	29-4	T Morrison & Co
H Virawa	.....	2116	.....	Emmett	.....	(Steam)	.....	12-4	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Islami	1604	Hannah	R S Ports	..13 4	B & P S N & Co
6 Bregans	3386	Petris	Trieste	16-4	A L S N Co
7 Calna	.....	3363	Farguharson	.....	Antwerp	..15-4	M M & Co
10&11 Chenfels	.....	.....	3583	Kihle	..Hamburg	16-4	W & A Graham & Co
15 Lang Bank	.....	2065	Rout	...Kobe	..16-4	..T Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Mantua s.....	Vibert	London, Mar. 24

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Lhasa s	McDiarmid...	Karachi
	Dartmouth s	Mackrell	Dunkirk
	Bregenz s.....	Petris	Trieste
	Wearmouth s	Cattos	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Friday :—
Steamer Arlington Court for London, etc.
" Colombo Maru for China.
" Nisam for Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	From
7	Margam Abbey	Calcutta
9	Clan Alpine	Liverpool
10	Camberwell	London
11	Fultala	Negapatam
13	Trieste	Calcutta
13	Matiana	London
13	Lindula	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vfrina, from Trieste, left Aden on the 14th instant, and is due here on the 21st instant at 5 a.m.

The P and O steamer Devanha, with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4-30 p.m. on Sunday the 17th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—6,000 cwts jowari, 1,000 cwts maiza and 15,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 410 bales wool, N Khatow; 2,000 cwts maize, Sanday and Co; 60 bales wool, M Ratansee; 45 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 263 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

Stanley Hall s—7,800 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—2,200 cwts musseor, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—120 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

Stanley Hall s—200 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—1,460 cwts castorseed, 300 bales cotton and 14,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

Stanley Hall s—5,004 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 11,188 cwts gingellyseed, 6,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 9,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreftse and Co.

Silvesdale s—2,000 cwts castorseed H Maganlal, 200 cwts dillseed, Batz and Krause.

FOR HULL.

Melville s—27,217 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

Arlington Court s—39,000 cwts cottonseed, L Diefuse and Co.

Hatcroft s—4,750 cwts cottonseed, T Monraj; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhawji and Co; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar.

Hindoo s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, V Odhawji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hindoo s—129 bales cotton-waste, H Bhojnath and Co; 110 bales cotton-waste, S M Kirtikar and Co.

Spanish Prince s—7,262 cwts myrabollams, T Monraz.

FOR GENOA.

Silverdale s—500 cwts myrabollams, T Canji; 1,001 cwts rapeseed and 1,001 cwts linseed, A Bischek and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macpherson s—9,803 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts poppyseed and 1,079 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros, 4,000 cwts crushed bones, R Kadirbhoy, 4,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreftse and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bardistan s—2,009 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 6,000 cwts crushed bones, R Kaderbhoy, 74 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 4,002 cwts teelseed, J Facheri; 6,000 cwts linseed, Volkert Bros.

King Howell s—180 cwts myrabollams, D Canji; 20 bales cottonwaste, W Wolf and Sons, 1,960 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 300 cwts myrabolams, and 74 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

Culna s—630 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Uhenfels s—110 bales cotton, F Vishram and Co; 114 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,000 cwts bone meal, C Mody and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabolams, W Bechar.

FOR VENICE.

Bregenz s—100 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—125 cwts sharkfins and 3-4 cwt ivory, K.N. Miancc and Co; 170 cwts sharkfins 28 cwt fishmaws, R Daunji and Co; 53 cwts kishmish, V Narpat and Co; 7 cwt ghee T Nagerdas.

Colombo Maru s—200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Colombo Maru s— 500 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co 600 bales twist, M M Esabhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Colombo Maru s—1,600 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy; 500 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 1,296 bales cotton. Tata Sons and Co; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 850 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

Capri s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Colombo Maru s—500 bales cotton, The Japan Trading and Co.

Harpeak s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKHAICHI.

Colombo Maru s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 369 bales cotton, M B Kaisha: 100 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Colombo Maru s—2,559 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Harpeak s—100 bales cotton, D D Currance and Co; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

3RD SUNDAY, AFTER EASTER, 17TH APRIL 1910.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Smart in F.
Hymns.—130—193—520—403.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Tours in F.
Hymns.—174—238—179.
Collections for Church Expenses.
Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.
Choral Evensong on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion.
6.30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist. Hymns 199, 520, 559.
7-30 a. m.—Parade Service. Hymns 34, 540.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 pm.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 221 234 477,

WEEK DAYS.

Thursday, 8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
Thursday, 5-30 p.m.—Army Guild.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Choral Eucharist.—Sermon by Father Biscoe.
10-30 a.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Choral Evensong—Sermon by Father Chard.
Alms tor Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8 45 a.m.—Matins.
8-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher.—Rev. P. Eykyn.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Waudby Road.

11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex S. Crichton.
Special Collection of Bombay Tract and Book Society.
Psalm.—119.
Hymns.—572, 296, 197.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

(Worshipping in the Y. M. C. A. Wodehouse Road.)
11 a.m.—Morning Service.—Preacher Rev. H. E. Barrell.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service: Preacher Rev. H. E. Barrell.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—23.
Hymns.—234, 233 and 371.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher.—Rev. R. O. Jenkins.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
5-15 p. m.—Bible Class.
9 to 10 pm.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.—Preacher.—Rev. J. F. Edwards and Preacher Rev. R.O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
5 pm.—Sunday School.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
(Lansdown Road, Apollo Bunder).

SUNDAY SERVICES.

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Preaching Service.
Preacher, Rev. F. Wood.
All seats free, all are welcome.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 16th April.

342—Arms—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

343—Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Reserve Company:—
No. 6853 Rcs. G. V. Evans.

344—Transfer—No. 4212 Cr Sergt F Gidney, is transferred from "C" to "F" Company from this date.

345—Resignation—No 6647 Sergt T W Mills "C" Coy, having resigned is struck off the strength.

346—Bugle Practice—Tuesday 19th instant Bugle practice on the maidan at 8 p.m. (S. T.)

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt, B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

AYSCOUGH—March 26, at Edinburgh, the wife of W Guy Ayscough, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajpoots, of a son.

ANDREWES—March 26, at Whitehall, Pembroke, the wife of Capt F E Andrewes, Royal Garrison Art, of a daughter.

CARTER—March 25, at Ingledon, Liskeard, Cornwall, the wife of William Henry St Leger Carter, L R C P, L R C S Ed, of a son.

CARY FIELD—March 24, at Bushwood, St James's Road, Edgbaston, the wife of A P Cary Field, M A, of a son.

FOWLER—March 23, at Milton Vicarage, Portsmouth, to the Rev J and Mrs Fowler, of a daughter.

RIDLEY—March 26, at 19 Cadogan Place, S W, the wife of S Forde Ridley, M P, of a daughter.

SPENDER-CLAY—March 25, at 21 Hill Street, W, the wife of Capt Spender-Clay, M P, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FRANCIS—MASON—March 19, at St John's, Cambridge Square, London E F Francis (Professor of Chemistry in the University of Bristol), to Blanche, daughter of the late Capt E M Mason, 5th (Northumberland) Fusiliers.

GEORGE—WOODLEY—March 29, at St Andrew's, Westminster, Capt Douglas Stewart George, Royal Scots Fusiliers, son of the late Col James George (Gordon Highlanders), to Ellen, daughter of the late Francis Woodley.

DEATHS.

BARROW—March 26, at Station Lodge, Culloden, Lieut Col Frank Barrow, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 64.

CREADLE—March 25, at 19 Portman Street, W., Walter Butler Cheadle, M B, M D, F R C P, F R C S, aged 74.

DU SAUTOY—March 23, at Henfield, Catherine, daughter of the late Major Du Sautoy, R M.

HOUSON—March 23, at Fulbeck House, Grantham, Capt Henry Basil Houson, late of the 51st Oxfordshire Light Inf. and Canadian Rifles.

MILLER—March 24, at 29 Argyll Road, Kensington, widow of the late Major Gen Henry Newdick Miller, aged 78.

SPARKS—March 24, at 72 Cornwall Gardens, S W, Harry James Sparks, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 72.

WALLINGTON—March 23, at Keevil Manor, Trowbridge, Col Sir John Williams Wallington, K C B, aged 88.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

KERR—April 11, at Fitzroy Villa, Simla, the wife of J. H. Kerr, I.C.S., of a son.

MORSHEAD—April 8, at Darjeeling, the wife of L. F. Morshead, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BAZIN—NEDOU—April 7, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by Rev E J Warlow, Walter C Bazin, D M D, of Peshawar, to May, daughter of Mr and Mrs M Nedou, Lahore.

BOMBAY.

floor in the same building heard a thud followed by some loud groans. He went downstairs when he saw the deceased lying on his back on the road. The deceased was conscious and on being questioned he said he was Kadri Saheb's servant. Mr. Doran sent the deceased to hospital, where he died at three o'clock yesterday morning. In the hospital, deceased was asked as to how he fell, when he said he was tired of life. Inspector Guider of the Bombay Police on going up to the third floor immediately over the spot where deceased was found he noticed a pair of shoes belonging to the deceased lying there. There was also a foot-print on the window ledge of the balcony. The fall was about sixty five feet. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased had committed suicide by throwing himself down from the third storey of a house.

PILGRIMAGE TO BASSEIN FORT.—One of the many objects of interest around Bombay is certainly the Bassein Fort. A trip to it is always repaid with profit. The mind is taken back to the days of Portuguese supremacy in the east, and, thanks to the Government Agriculturer Scheme, the old streets which were so long buried under a heap of earth and overgrown by plants and creepers have now been restored and give us a better idea of the interior of the Fort as it formerly stood. Last Sunday however a visitor to the Fort might have seen many people come there from Bombay, Salsette and the outlying parts on a pilgrimage in honour of a great Saint of theirs, St. Gonsalo Garcia, who was born and brought up in the same Fort. In that historic place where the ruins so eloquently speak of the past it seemed as if on the present occasion there was a revival of the wonderful religious fervour and enthusiasm which the very sport had witnessed centuries ago. The Portuguese are gone, but they have left their impress on the people which nothing can efface. It was religion which was deeply implanted in them. A striking manifestation of that religious spirit given to them by the Portuguese was shown last Sunday when so many thousands come out to honour the Saint. The Bishop of Nagpore, Mgr. Coppel, officiated, being assisted at the throne and the altar by a number of the clergy. A panegyric too was delivered on the life and labours of the Saint by the Very Rev. Dean of the Thana District. In the evening pilgrims and visitors returned home, impressed, no doubt, by the day's solemnity.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH.

MUCH progress has been made by this Cinematograph and a splendid entertainment is now provided the subjects ranging from Grand Opera like Faust, shown recently and drama-like Macbeth. This week the management have shown much enterprise and at considerable expense are showing a grand spectacular, historical subject entitled "The Rape of Sabines" dealing with the early days of ancient Rome. These films are finely coloured and, for the student, possesses splendid educational value and to the general public affords much interest. These scenes are projected by a new and scientific method.

To-night the Merrymakers make a further appearance.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE management are announcing another grand change of programme for to-night and the next week and the programme is expected to prove one of the very best that has ever been put before the public. "A Discussion on Politics," with which the programme opens is an item which should put the audience in good humour. The star film of the week is "Our Miss Gibbs," and the other equally interesting film is "The Right to Love," which is an extremely pathetic love story. The three remaining items are "The Beginning of the Serpentine Dance." "The old French Cupboard," and "The Three Brothers," the last of which is sure to send the audience home roaring with laughter. Three handsome prizes will be given away at the 7-8 session to-morrow.

BANDMANN COMEDY COMPANY.

The Bandmann Comedy Company who are making a short visit to the Empire Theatre, Bombay will give their opening performance this evening. H. E. the Governor will be present, and the public are therefore requested to be in their seats by 9-30 punctually.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

THE annual report of the Bombay Telephone Company which is now issued states:—

The result for the twelve months shows a profit of Rs. 1,75,387-7-0 including Rs. 1,950-8-0, brought forward from the previous year. Out of this available balance the directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 1-12-9 per share, equal to 7 per cent. which will absorb Rs. 58,756-4-0, to transfer Rs. 1,10,000-0-0 to depreciation account, to recommend the distribution of a sum of Rs. 5,300 as a bonus to the Company's staff, and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 1,331-3-0. The directors have pleasure in calling attention to the very satisfactory progress which has been made by the Company since the last report. During the year under review there has been a net gain of Rs. 30,655 from 162 new subscribers in Bombay and Rs. 5,403 from 32 new subscribers in Karachi; the number of subscribers in Ahmedabad has remained stationary, but there has been a decrease in revenue of Rs. 65. The result has been a total gain of 194 subscribers for twelve months yielding an increase in revenue of Rs. 35,393. On the 31st December 1909 there were 2,195 exchange and private lines working in Bombay, Karachi and Ahmedabad with a total gross revenue of Rs. 3,70,875. The laying of the underground cables in the Malabar and Cumballa Hill districts is now nearly finished and the transfer of lines from the Cumballa Hill Exchange to the Central Exchange has already been commenced. The work of laying underground cables in Karachi will be commenced at an early date and suitable premises for the new exchange there are being secured.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 2nd Apr. on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 10,000	Rs.	Rs. 20,000
Or per mile of Railway	29	30	.....	59
For previous 12 weeks of half year	1,10,852	1,55,554	482	2,66,888
Total for 13 week	1,20,852	1,65,554	482	2,86 838
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,600	1,900	20	4,520
Per mile of Ry.	19	14	.....	33
Total to corresponding date	34,183	49,108	742	84,033

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 15,480
Do. to date ..... Rs. 2,02,855

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Cheshire Regiment vs. Poona Gymkhana.

THE meeting between these teams yesterday produced a curiously lifeless sort of game, especially in the first half. The 22nd were by far and away the best side and from end to end of the encounter were never extended. It would not be quite just to judge their real form on last evening's game on account as the very medium form pitted against them, but they are certainly as good as many of the teams seen out, and should be capable of putting up a rarely strong fight. In the first half they only succeeded in scoring once, Ayes netting when the game was twenty minutes old. In the second half the civilians started fairly well, but could not maintain the dash which marked the first few minutes, being driven back to quarters, and after some indifferent work in the circle were let down, Ayes again finding the net. Two other goals were added in quick succession by the soldiers Widow and Pickering doing the scoring, the last point being the result of a penalty. The last ten minutes saw the play rather more even, the Gymkhana men actually forcing a corner—their nearest approach to success. The game ended :—

Cheshire Regiment 4
Poona Gymkhana 0

The teams were :—

Cheshire Regiment.—Goal, Eyres; backs, Price and Mckay; half backs, Harris, Major, Russell and Simmond; forwards, Trueman, W. Witlow, Ayes Malcolm and Pickering.

Poona Gymkhana :—Goal, Tillard; backs, Stewart and Arnot; half-backs, A. N. Other, Sloeer, and Wilson; forwards, McIver, Wickram, Bremner, Leslie and McGrath.

PIONEERS "A." vs Y. M. C. A. MAZAGON.

From the commencement it was very evident the Pioneers had an easy task to qualify for the next round. The Y. M. C. A. being practically bowler in their own half the Pioneers scored no less than 5 times in the first quarter of an hour. The second half was a repetition of the first, the Y. M. C. A. only crossing the half way line on one occasion. Pioneers scored 5 goals in the second half. The result was not to be wondered at as the Y. M. C. A. were composed of very young players; several could not have been more than 13 or 14 years of age, whilst the Pioneers had the same team that won the Cup two years ago. Results.

Pioneers "A" 10
Y. M. C. A. Mazgon 0

Teams :—

Pioneer A: Goal, Dick; backs, V Palvenker and Karringa; Surveyor, Nagpurwalla and A Palvenker, K Kambatta, S Palvanker, D Driver, G Palvanker and H Chockscy.

Y. M. C. A. Mazagon: Goal, G. Way; backs, H Pollard and F. Hamilton, halves, W Malone, H. Welsh and W. Hawes; forwards, G. Reynolds, W Hamilton, G. D. Silver, B. White and F. Kavanagh.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

To-day the second round will be commenced at Marine Lines. The Lusitania Club will meet the 1st Gloucester Regiment and at the Gymkhana, Elphinstone Circle will play the 11th Hussars.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

To-Day's Programme.

"A" Class Handicap Race, sail at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by
Sapphire	R. H. H. Hopkins and Major Muter R E
Turquoise	P. W. Stokes and F. J. Preston
Melody	J B K Macbeth
Eileen IV.	J. E. Watson
Mahsheika	J. G. S. Metcalfe

Course: Committee vessel to Sunk Rock to Port, Mark Buoy to Port, North Kuranja Buoy to port; South Kuranja Buoy to Starboard, Committee vessel. Distance 11·98 miles.

"B" Class Handicap Race, sail at 3-40 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowance. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	4 36	Officers, Gloucestershire Regt
Erin	2 18	W. L. Wayman
Peowit	13 48	Duncan Fraser
Lylie	Scr.	R. G. Monteath

Course:—Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock to port Mark Buoy to starboard; South Kuranja Buoy to starboard. Committee Vessel. Distance, 9-15 miles.

"C" Class Handicap Race, sail at 3-50 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by
Coralie	4 15	B. Thomas.
Maud	2 50	Officers R. E.
Mavourneen	1 25	Newman Taylor.
Clatha	Scr	J. J. Welch.
Lapwing	9 12	C. N. Moberly.
Valkyrie	3 32	R. Walker.
Curlew	7 5	C. A. Wordsworth.
Marie Louise	14 10	K MacIver.
Pearl	4 57	A. E. Baird and W. North

Course:—Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock Port. Mark Buoy Port Committee vessel middle ground Buoy starboard. South Troopship Buoy starboard Committee vessel. Distance 8·46 miles.

SIR P. M. MEHTA ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following subscriptions have been received towards the "Sir Pairozshaw M. Mehta Entertainment Fund." Gentlemen desirous of subscribing to the said Fund will please send their subscriptions to the undersigned.—Yours etc,

MAHOMEDBHAI KAMBHAI,
STANLEY REED,
H. A. WADIA,
NAROTTAM MORARJI GOCULDAS,
Secretaries.

	Rs.
Mr. K. R. Dadachanji	25
Mr. R. K. Dadachanji	25
Mr. Shapurji N. Chandabhoy	25
Mr. Jagmohundass V. Bhaisett	25
Mr. Jehangir Ratanji Dubash	25
Mr. N. S. Bengallee	10
Mr. B. Shroff	10
Mr. Merwanji Muncherji Cama	20
Mr. Hormusjee Muncherji Cama	20
Mr. Burjorjee Nowrosjee	15
Sir Dorab J. Tata Kt	25
Mr. D. C. Shroff	25
Mr. Shapurji B Broacha	25
Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel	25
Sir Dinshaw M. Petit Bart	25
The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey Kt.	25
Mr. Jamsetji Curseji Jamsetji	25
Sir Currimbhai Ibrahim Kt.	25
Mr. Mahomedbhai Currimbhai Ebrahim	25
The Hon'ble Mr. Faznibbai Carrimbhai Ebrahim	25
Dr. R. T. Mariman	10
Mr. Jivaji J. Mody	5
Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia	10
Mr. Jagmohandass Varjivandass	25
Mr. Curseji Muncherji Banaji	25
Mr. Ardeshir Framji	25
Dr. A P. Cama	25
Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co	25
Mr. A. Oragie	25
Mr. Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas	25
Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas	25
Mr. Mahadeo Rajaram Bodas	5
Mr. A. J. Bilimoria	25
Dr. F. M. Mody	25
Total	740

The Entertainment will, we understand, be given at the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana on Monday next at 6 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 14.

The storm in the Bay now lies north-east of the Andamans and is apparently moving in a north north-easterly direction. It seems likely to strike the Arakan coast within two months. It has given a nearly general rainfall in Burma and a few falls in north-west India, and a few falls have also occurred in South India. Principal amounts are :—Monlmein, Diamond Island and Maymyo, one inch; Nimbu, one and half; and Yamethin and Banisal, two.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain in Burma and local rain in deltaic Bengal. A few falls in South India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 15TH APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 15th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal at Delhi but in defect elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for a defect at night at Sirsa.

The United Provinces—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature remains in defect at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal. Temperature is normal in Sind; in Rajputana it has risen slightly but is still in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is equal to the average in parts of Kathiawar, but in defect elsewhere. Both day and night temperatures are lower than usual in west Central India; night temperature is in defect in Gujarat.

The Central Provinces—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in slight defect. Temperature has risen slightly but is still in defect particularly at night at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay, but continue lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Bombay and contains the average amount of moisture at the other stations. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the northern half of the division and lightly clouded in the southern half. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is normal except for a defect at night at some stations.

General Remarks—A few thunderstorms have occurred in the south of the Peninsula but no rainfall of importance has occurred. Cloud has also slightly decreased in the Peninsula.

A few thunderstorms may occur in the south of the Peninsula.

Appended is Eddy's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Sushire (14)	80·6	71·6	...	14·63
Jask	87·8	73·4	...	7·65
Muskat (14h)	94·3	75·1	...	2·69
Multan	1 23	74·0	...	1·52
Rawalpindi	89·9	56·9	...	2·75
Lahore	93·4	61·2	...	4·06
Sirsa	99·4	64·6	...	1·60
Ambala	97·5	63·9	...	3·01
Delhi	99·7	70·2	...	2·98
Agra	98·0	66·0	...	1·90
Mainpuri	99·8	68·0	...	0·88
Jhansi	98·5	79·2	...	1·11
Cawnpore	97·7	69·5	...	1·32
Allahabad	98·1	69·5	...	1·40
Jaunpur	100·1	73·8	...	1·72
Karachi	83·5	75·0	...	1·09
Ajmer	95·4	62·7	...	1·90
Jaipur	97·7	61·8	...	1·55
Kotah	99·5	68·6	...	0·95
Bhuj	102·1	69·0	...	?
Dwarka	86·8	74·7	...	0·56
Veraval	93·1	69·3	...	0·45
Rajkot	?	68·2	...	0·59
Jamnagar Para	100·1	70·0	...	1·03
Surat	101·1	68·6	...	0·42
Ahmedabad	105·1	71·7	...	0·48
Deesa	104·1	64·9	...	0·05
Neemuch	94·5	62·8	...	0·10
Indore	96·6	5·1	...	0·08
Jubbulpore	97·3	61·3	...	1·69
Sangor	95·6	69·5	...	0·77
Hoshangabad	99·6	68·4	...	1·62
Khandwa	102·2	64·1	...	0·60
Akola	103·2	62·1	...	0·27
Amraoti	102·8	74·8	...	4·31
Nagpur	102·1	68·8	...	5·04
Chanda	105·0	68·0	...	1·03
Raipur	101·7	70·6	...	2·70
Bombay	92·0	75·4	...	0·03
Ratnagiri	89·3	75·9	...	0·00
Marmugao	90·5	78·2	...	0·48
Karwar	89·3	75·0	...	1·55
Malegaon	101·4	65·6	...	0·31
Ahmednagar	101·4	68·5	...	1·93
Poona	98·0

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The "Gujerati":—It was exactly about this time last year that an Educational Conference of teachers and others interested in the course of education was held in the Anjuman-i-Islam School in the City to consider some important questions such as the Matriculation examination, co-education and the like. On Wednesday last a similar Conference was opened in the Elphinstone High School by His Excellency Sir George Clarke. It was attended by many educationists and other eminent persons. The questions which this Conference took up for discussion are some of the most serious that have to be faced in every country and especially in India. The subject of moral and religious education has been so often discussed and there are so many varied views held about it that a practical and useful solution such as will command itself to the majority of people though difficult to obtain, has to be arrived at. In this opening speech His Excellency pointed out how in Western countries the problem of moral instruction is attracting greater interest every day and indicated the First International Moral Education Congress held in London in 1905 as a proof of this growing desire. The unrest, a feeling of restlessness and dissatisfaction with the present state of things, which has been an outstanding feature of Indian society during the past few years, is, said His Excellency, the outcome of the violent clashing of the old Indian ideas and the new notions which have been created by Western education in the minds of educated people in that country. His Excellency's analysis of the causes which have brought about a relaxation of discipline, the loss of reverence for authority and a decandence of manners in this country, all which are patent to every one who observes the younger generation with some attention is probably correct to a large extent.

The "Parsi":—The Conference of teachers and educationists of Bombay was opened on Wednesday last by His Excellency the Governor, and is practically the first serious discussion in India of the great question of to-day that of moral instruction. Sir George Clarke, in his opening address, made an illuminating remark about the far more serious cutting off from traditional restraints which the embracing of "modernism" effects in the case of young Indians than attends the same process in the West. We have seen indeed, that even when combined with a sort of religious revival, it may lead to a serious moral derailment. At the same time, however, much modernism may be deplored, we cannot legislate ourselves back into tradition. We can only believe what appeals to our personal faculties of belief, and, as Sir George Clarke said, a teacher can only impart that which he feels himself. Lady Muir Mackenzie (whose coming departure from these shores will deprive Indian womanhood of a warm and generous hearted friend) made a characteristic speech on the growth of humane sentiment going back for its prehistoric beginnings—quite in the manner of Mrs. Frances Swiney—to an imaginary day when man, like the greater felidæ, was apt to devour his own offspring which it fell to the lot of the woman to protect. There are naturally no data for this supposition, and it is equally possible that cannibalism, as among the rats, was practised at the call of hunger, without distinction of age or sex. Still, if woman is not the sole fount of the finer feelings, she may claim at least half the credit for such as we have, and in her education she needs the larger share of attention, since she is chiefly concerned in moulding the character of the next generation. This, of course, was the gist of Lady Muir Mackenzie's plea, and it is one which it is imperative should receive an increasing measure of attention in India.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—The Educational Conference has proved this week the general consensus of opinion that prevails in our midst as to the necessity of doing something for the introduction of a sound system of what is called moral education in our schools. His Excellency the Governor who presided on the occasion, in his inaugural speech, emphasized the determination of the Government to see the deficiency supplied, and the various speakers who followed Sir George Clarke were no less earnest in their desire to find some solution. It is remarkable, however, that in spite of all the talking that has been done, no practical solution has been found. Undoubtedly His Excellency was in a position to suggest many practical remedies and others were able to throw quite a flood of side-light on the problem they discussed. But what has been the net result of the Conference save and except the reiteration of the view so oft and so systematically dinned into our ears that the insertion of moral lessons based on certain eternal verities and a more earnest, active co-operation on the part of the school master would in the long run tend to produce a healthy effect in the desired direction? Indeed, the difficulty of the problem has been all along felt to be so serious and in many ways so insurmountable, that this result of the Conference might be looked upon as a foregone conclusion. Mere pious opinions and the conviction that something must be done cannot solve a knotty and intricate problem like the one the Conference was confronted with; and though personally we should not like to say ought that might look like throwing a damper on the enthusiasm of well-meaning and earnest well-wishers of India, who are disposed to think that without moral education at school the country is likely to go to rack and ruin in the long run, we are afraid for long the problem will be found insoluble. The question is not likely to emerge from a purely academic phase for many years to come—it indeed it is ever likely to do; and though we should ever welcome the day, when the disquieting symptoms which have become perceptible in regard to this worse feature of a purely secular system of education—which, by the way is the only possible system of public instruction for India—we cannot share the optimism of those who think that it is within the range of practical politics to settle the question as satisfactorily as could be desired.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD MINTO.

The "Rast Goftar":—The fact that H.E. Lord Minto was presiding for the last time over a full Council, was turned to account by some of the Hon. members for paying to him a warm tribute of his noble and beneficent work in India. His regime has been characterized by the singular fact that progress was maintained paradoxically with a policy of repression. A well-preserved equilibrium has been observed between the two with the result that for every restraint imposed, some fresh privilege has invariably been granted. Nay, if we took stock, the concessions would outweigh the rights which have been forfeited. His viceroyalty opened under an abnormally strained condition, but the clouds which once loomed large on the political horizon were scattered one after another during the quinquennium of his benign and far-sighted rule. Lord Minto inherited from his predecessor a load of trial and difficulties as have seldom clogged the way of a new administration. Though anarchism first showed its cloven hoof during his Viceroyalty, its seeds were sown during the years which brought the foregoing administration to a close. Under the normal condition of the country Lord Minto's regime would have shone with even greater lustre, and no Viceroy would have been more popular and no ruler more beloved of the people. But those who are capable of a calm and dispassionate review of his work will assign him a high place in the gallaxy of India's distinguished rulers, ranking him above those among them who ruled well and with sympathy during the piping times of peace and contentment. Lord Minto's administration covered a two-fold task of suppressing lawless agitation and winning over the estranged and the discontent to the side of the Government, and in both these directions his efforts have been signally successful. He has given more than another viceroy a liberal share to the people in the administration of their country's affairs, and conceded to them large measures of reform, infusing new life and vigor into their national existence. He has carried out all the promises which he gave on landing at this shore, and when he retires he will leave it with the satisfaction of a great duty brilliantly and successfully performed.

THE COTTON MUDDLE.

The "Parsi":—It is not to be supposed that English spinners greatly enjoy using Indian cotton, but many of them have made a more extensive acquaintance with it than ever before, and must have found it very much better than the "Surats" of tradition. Indeed, in the golden days of the American Civil War, the Indian bales were lightheartedly filled up with sand, leaf, anything that came handy, and the badness of Indian cotton consequently became an article of belief with every spinner in Lancashire. But now a younger generation of spinners have been introduced to the Indian staple and have probably found it by no means so bad as they had made up their minds to believe. It would not be altogether to India's benefit for a brisk demand to spring up in England for Indian cotton, at least under present conditions; but if the British Cotton Growing Association were duly impressed with the advisability of giving India some of the attention which they have hitherto devoted to various parts of Africa it would be for the common benefit of Lancashire and India. African cotton may be a very fine staple, but the labour difficulty in the Dark Continent is far from being solved yet, and it is doubtful whether commercial prosperity will ever attend negro labour. This week's story of 20,000 bales of cotton being held in reserve at Liverpool to smash American corners does not sound very convincing. In the first place, the amount is far too small to have any effect, and, in the second, it could never reduce the price of cotton in England to send what they have in stock to America. For a trade in which co-operation and co-ordination have reached a higher level than in any other, the commercial chaos in which the cotton world is now struggling is not very edifying.

THE MEMBER FOR COMMERCE.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—We sympathise with the protest which has been entered against the making of the Department of Commerce a close preserve for the Indian Civil Service. Whatever else it would do, it would not fulfil the original intentions and objects in the establishment of the office, if the post were to be disposed of on the principle of the office for the man and not the man for the office. Of course, it would not be easy to find some member of the mercantile community to take up the portfolio, but at the same time we refuse to share the opinion that there is nothing either in the position or the emoluments of the office to attract to it some leading member of the community. And even if it be impossible to find some such occupant for the post Government owe it to the business community and the public to see that the member of the Civil Service to whom the office is entrusted is intimately acquainted with the commercial needs and requirements of the country. To put into the place a Civilian qua Civilian or on the grounds of seniority would be an injustice to be justly resented. Unfortunately the Government of India are slaves of precedents and system no less than other bureaucracies; and the putting of square pegs in round holes is not the least of its many ill consequences.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—April 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major O J Obbard, I A, B
Mr H A Brown, B Cov
Mr R B Kidd, B
Capt F W Cragg, I M S, M
Mr R Knight, Bo Cov
Col D G L Shaw, 15 Lrs
Col G S Broome, 126 Bel
Lieut-Col C G Carnegy, 107 Prs
Lieut-Col C H Selwyn, 12 Cav
Lieut-Col Fitz M Edwards, 33 Cav
Major F W H Forteath, S T C
Major A H D Riach, R E
Major H E Lowis, 122 Raj Inf
Major G W Robinson, 82 Punj
Major F L Lloyd Jones, 113 Inf
Major W M P Wood, I A
Major A H Butler, 13 Erinpura R
Major F W C Turner, 20 Deccan Horse
Major E L T makins, R A
Major H G Stainforth, 4 Cav
Capt R S Gordon, 57 Rifles
Capt W Garnstr, A C D
Capt A E Stewart, 124 Baloch Inf
Capt F H Barton, 22 G R
Capt J G Jennings, 66 Punj
Capt C J F Whittington, M W S
Capt C Herbert, R A
Capt W G S Kenny, 2-39 Garh R
Capt G A Jamieson, 16 Cav
Capt C J G Bird, I A
Capt H Le M Fellowes, 47 Sikhs
Capt J D Grant, V C, 1-8 G R
Capt T Martin, M W S
Capt E F D Money, 2-4 G R
Capt G A McWatters, 81 Prs
Capt B A Corbett, 13 Raj
Capt E H Olipnant, 26 Bear Inf
Capt A D G Ramsay, I A
Capt R Hawkes, 3 B ah
Capt G W Burton, 2 39 Garh R
Capt C V Wardell, 21 Punj
Capt J B Landale, 2 Raj
Capt W C W Hawkes, 106 it Prs
Capt G A R Watts, 23 Cav
Capt K Wigram, 1-2 G R
Capt B W Mainprise, R E
Lieut J S Graham
Lieut H T Gasson, S & M
Lieut K Robertson, 2 Lrs
Lieut F C Jenkin, R A
Lieut B S Raymond, 97 Deccan Inf
Lieut H T D Hickman, 34 Sikh Prs
Lieut H A B Johnson, 26 Lt Cav
Lieut T A Kemlis, 81 Prs
Lieut H de N Lucas, 30 Lrs
Lieut W H Miller, 74 Raj
Lieut M E Raymond 3 s P Horse
Lieut H S I Pearson, 1-4 M L I
Lieut E W Reynolds, 96 Berar Inf
Lieut W Raymond Wilson, 114 Mah
Lieut M Dockrell, 116 Mah
Lieut J A Yates, 103 Mah
Lieut C F A Birch, 1 G R
Lieut R B Butler, 30 Lrs
Lieut J H Edmond, R A
Lieut M L A Gompertz, 103 Inf
Lieut W G K Broome, 89 Punj
Lieut W F Haynes, 21 Punj
Lieut C E Edmonds, R I M
Lieut P de L Tempie, 37 Lrs
Lieut C H Giffard, 1-1 G R
Lieut C S Foster, 37 Lrs

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Lieut Col H Hendley, I M S, 8, 2 1-2 mo M C
Mr C E Christmas, B 1 mo M C
Mr R Cooke, B, 4 mo
Mr W E Jardine, B, 6 mo
Mr A Kensington, B, 3 mo 20 days
Mr G R Holland, Bo, 3 days
Miss A E Brooke, Bo, 3 mo M C
Col T Jermyn, I A, 2 mo
Capt H E Reinhold, 27 Punj, 2 mo
Lieut C G Maclean, 104 Rifles, 6 mo M C
Assist Engr J S Page, R I M, 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr C E Christmas, B
Mr F C Glass, B
Mr G R Holland, Bo
Major J L Marjoribanks, I M S

HALUDBARI DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

In the Haludbari Political Dacoity case, before the Special Tribunal, the prosecution closed its case last evening. One of the accused Norendra Nath Biswas was found not guilty by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, as there was no case against him.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dungri	2	2	15
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	11	9	28
D Khotwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	2	35
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	2	7
G Mahim and Worli	2	4	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	6
Hospitals	0	4	6
Total	23	25	117
This day last year	59	54	159

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

April 15th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	126	47	10
B	152	117	10
B	70	163	30
C	94	63	9
D	97	36	0
E	145	11	2
E	78	102	13
F	109	9	2
G	70	5	0
Total	941	553	76
Total killed to date rats	...	...	1,494

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

MY JAPANESE PUPIL.

A Type of the New Era.

An English Professor at a Japanese College writes from Kanazawa to the "Daily Mail" as follows:—

As I stole out of the gates of the compound a blinding flash of lightning over Vladivostock way spread along the horizon and filled me with awe. It was not yet four of a winter's morning and the stars cold. I stumbled down the steep brookside to the frozen ricefields and made for a cluster of bamboos in which nestled a Japanese village with Polynesian roofs and a haunted shrine. One long building was dimly lighted.

I call: "Aratama San!"

A burly figure moves silently out of the blackness and greets me, grasping my hand firmly. He is young and sturdy, with a bull neck and high cheek bones: his face suggests the tenacity of the negro and the dignity of the Mongol, but there is a strange gentleness in his manner and speech.

He leads me into a building where two haggard youths clad only in shirt-like garments are attending to a furnace. There are tiny bottles of milk everywhere, a thousand of them in sight, and they are taking turn to be boiled by steam. Aratama gives some orders in another and deeper voice, and brings me fire in a brazier. Then he surprises me by handing me a transcript of a difficult Chinese poem which not one educated Japanese in a hundred could read. He gave me the normal Chinese characters and the cursive, a transliteration in English spelling of the Japanese pronunciation, a translation into English, and an illustrated description of the koto, the instrument to which the poem was sung. I put it aside and visit the cattle stalls until he is ready for me. Seventy cows are happily munching in chorus: some of them have their calves with them, and the homely sight takes away the weird feeling of being in a remote region of the Far East.

I had noticed Aratama the first day I entered his class, and had marked him as a rough customer. He looked like a fighting man full of despair. But I was deceived. There was a natural refinement about him, and he was grateful for the least attention. At the first sign of restlessness in the class he was the first to call his comrades to order he seemed to be alone, holding aloof from his classmates. But his work in English was earnest, more promising than his place near the bottom would denote. The class is one of the better ones of first-year students of law, and the men had from all parts of Japan. One day in October I happened to look down as I was lecturing and caught sight of something full of meaning. Aratama had slipped off his boots, and what boots they were! Mere bricks-bats. It was easier without them, for his swollen feet were bare. That day I first divined the poverty of my pupil.

The next time I noticed him was a bitter day of driving snow. The wind came howling across from Siberia and set the city a shivering. Gardens were straw-decked, and all men wore muffers. He had on an old military coat with the hood over his head. When he saw me coming along the deserted street he slipped off the hood in salute nor would he replace it until we had walked far. I was well clad and set my course for the parade ground the most exposed spot in the city. At every corner I expected him to leave me, but he held alongside. I asked about his home.

"I have not been to my native place for three years I am the youngest of eight, sir and my parents are very poor."

He laughed, though somewhat sadly.

I spoke of great Englishmen who had risen from hovels.

He laughed again. "Ah, no, no, sir!"

There was deep meaning in his accents. He knew that no one could be so poor as he. I was roused "What are you going to be after you leave the University?" I asked.

"I will be a statesman, sir."

We reached the wide "renpeijo," where companies of recruits snowballed each other under their kindly officers he plodded through the wet snow in his pitiful boots, which were now sodden beyond recognition.

"Do you take exercise every afternoon?" I asked.

"I have to work for my living, sir. I am as 'gyunnyu'—what do you call it? A milkboy. It is difficult for study. I am drowsy; it is tired to work."

I remembered that once he started in class, as if just awake. Even yet I did not release the truth. We reached a turning.

"Good-bye, sir," he said bowing low.

The next day he came to see me, shy, but courteous, and full of strange Buddhist lore. As a result of that visit I was here among the patient cows.

He broke in upon my reverie. "I am now ready to start, sir." A crate of the warm bottles was put into a covered handcart. He lighted a paper lantern, explaining its Chinese lettering to me, and then backed between the shafts. He had on his great coat, but neither cap nor shoes. As we crossed the courtyard I heard his bare feet crunching the ice of the pools. Every few seconds the north-western sky burst into electric flame.

"Have you had breakfast?" I asked.

"Breakfast and dinner are equal." He laughed again.

"You eat nothing until noon?"

"No, sir."

I had filled my pockets with oranges fresh from the tree and shell walnuts. We shared, and as he ate I drew the cart. Its inside rattled as we crossed the little bridges. We were soon in the darkest of bamboo-fenced lanes. I held the metal ends of the shafts. They were cold, and the frost almost split my knuckles.

Thus began the strangest and most devious of wanderings in a city which is itself a labyrinth. Once every two minutes we turned a right angle. I know some of those alleys by day, but now I was lost. Everything took unnatural from; the night air rustled with the sound of the shallow mountain river, on whose bank that suburb stood, and these eerie fishes from a storm on the Japan Sea startled us anon. No soul was abroad, but we heard the steepers behind their paper walls.

Ill-clad "kurumaya"—jinrikisha men—coughed in their dim stalls, waiting for the telephone summons.

We had milk for fifty houses, and the round takes three hours. One weekdays Aratama finishes at seven, leaves his cart somewhere, washes his feet in a brook, puts on cap and boots, and gets in an hour's study before school begins at eight. Finishing at two or three, he pulls home the cart and washes bottles all the afternoon.

Infinite trouble these customers are. Every morning they find a wee battle—five of them go to a quart—hanging on a look or hidden by the gate but little they knew of the man who serves them. To deliver the last half-pint we walked two miles through the business quarter of the city. I dug it out of Aratama that he has also to find the customers for his master, and that he has been keeping himself alive in this way for three years without a day's break.

"It spends very much time," he said, "Sunday and afternoons."

Once a month he collects the money, and his takings are £4. Of this he receives a small percentage as wages, out of which he must pay the school five shillings a month. What he lives on is a mystery.

As we turn homewards a faint light made the eastern stars pale.

"What do you call that in-England?" he asked.

"We say 'higashi-ga-shiramo."

"The day-breaks," I reply.

This was Aratama's last round as a milk-boy.

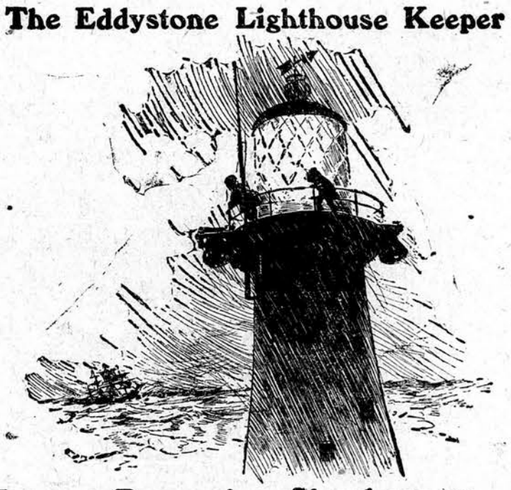
The new era is waiting for such as he.

COL. WILLIAM ALEXANDER BATTINE, who died on March 20 at Brighton, of heart failure, was born in 1831, entered the Indian Army in 1849, and served in campaigns on the North-West Frontier, in Burma, and Persia. From the Persian expedition he returned to Calcutta, and served on the staff of Sir Henry Havelock on the march from Allahabad to Cawnpore in July 1857, and the subsequent desperate fighting which resulted in the first relief of Lucknow in September and its defence until the second relief by Lord Clyde in November 1857. Col. Battine was subsequently transferred to the 16th Lancers, of which he was adjutant. He was adjutant of the Warwickshire Yeomanry from 1868 to 1877. He was buried at Kensal Green.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says "it gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

The Eddystone Lighthouse Keeper



Nervous Depression, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Cramps—

Because he has benefitted *so tremendously* by taking Phosferine, Mr. Francis Warder, head keeper of the Eddystone Lighthouse, now realises that until he took "the Greatest of all Tonics," the best time of life was slipping away in ill-health. Disorders came so gradually that he was resigned *to consider it natural* to be getting a bit stiff, not sleeping soundly, or eating so heartily, and somehow not able to enjoy things.

The overpowering depression which Phosferine dispelled, had been slowly accumulating during the 33 years of Mr. Warder's vigilant custody of lighthouses, when the long, lonely spells of duty, the unvarying monotony, the nervous strain of his responsibility, dulled and tired his very senses.

The lost vigour is now regained, and Mr. Warder declares he is as active, hardy, and lively *since taking Phosferine*, as he was ten years back.

Completely and Easily Cured.

Mr. Francis William Warder, principal keeper, Eddystone Lighthouse, writes:—"I have read what John Haylett, the Caister lifeboat coxswain, thinks of Phosferine, and I feel you would be glad to know what a lot of real good your famous tonic has done in my case. My occupation is monotonous and lonely, and, in rough weather, having to be always on the watch, I suffered a great deal from loss of sleep, and, even when tired out, could get no real rest owing to stiffness and rheumatic cramps. After trying to stave this off for some time and only getting worse, I got some Phosferine and felt relief from the first dose. I can tell you it is just a marvel how well and fine I feel now, all the rheumatism and neuralgia has gone, and I have a grand hearty appetite, steady nerves, and sleep well. Why to tell the truth, I feel as active, hardy, and lively since taking Phosferine as I was ten years or so back, and it's wonderful, it is indeed, how Phosferine holds a man together."—June 7, 1909.

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THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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To the Royal Family
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H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece

The Imperial Family of China
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse

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The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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that never changes in the public favour; other brands may come and go but this one goes on for ever; unvaried in quality and excellent value, it is a grand old Malt whisky with 150 years' reputation;

IT NEVER CHANGES

and although the Budget will make it cost four annas more per bottle, it's worth it; buy it from the Importers, Cutler Palmer & Co. of Bombay or from any respectable wine merchant throughout India; it's the best and none can be better than the best—and that's "square bottle"

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WRIGHT'S

COAL TAR SOAP

is acknowledged as an

ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC

in warding off the bites of

Mosquitos and Other Insects.

Good for Prickly Heat and Refreshing to the Skin.

6d. per Tablet.

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KATRAK'S BUILDINGS, KARACHI.

CARLTON WHISKY

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

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Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

HOT without FIRE — COLD without ICE

THERMOS keeps hot liquids hot for hours without heating; and keeps cold liquids cold for hours without ice.
THERMOS is simple and can never get out of order. All you do is to pour in the liquids required.
THERMOS is thus indispensable to Travellers, Nurses, Sportsmen, everywhere and at all times.
THERMOS has proved its value in all parts of the world from the Equator to the Antarctic.

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LIEUT. SHACKLETON found the Thermos flasks of the utmost utility, and in a letter says: "The flasks were most useful . . . . . and proved invaluable . . . . . on long sledge journeys. They keep contents warm in spite of the temperature being below Zero."

To be obtained of all Jewellers, Chemists, Ironmongers & Stores.

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Beware of worthless imitations. Infringers of Thermos Patents are being prosecuted.

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MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 2.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

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REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.

BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for **TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS,** RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

HOPE MILLS DISPUTE.

Suit Against Sir Cawasji.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar recorded the "De Bene Esse," evidence of Sir Cawasji Jehangir, in the suit filed by the Hope Mills, Company, Limited, against Sir Cawasji Jehangir for the redemption, and the reconveyance of the mortgage of the mills.

Mr. C. R. Lowndes and Mr. E. B. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the Company; the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, were for the defendant.

The plaintiffs stated as follows :—The plaintiffs are a Company incorporated under the Indian Company's Act and having their registered office in Bombay hereto annexed and marked A is a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the plaintiffs' Company. By a mortgage deed, dated the 5th day of April, 1900, certain leasehold lands and certain machinery (being the Mill of the plaintiffs' Company) were assigned and demised by the plaintiffs Company to the defendant for securing the principal sum of £33,687-2 shillings (equivalent to Rs. 5,00,000) with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum subject to redemption on payment of the said principal and interest on the 20th day of January, 1903, hereto annexed and marked B is a copy of the said mortgage deed. The said mortgage deed also contained a stipulation for payment of compound interest and for the payment of interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum after the date and the said mortgage deed also contained covenant that it should be lawful for the mortgagee upon default being made in payment of any interest as therein provided to enter into and upon the mortgaged premises, and if expedient and without being bound so to do to work the said Mill at the expense and risk of the plaintiffs' Company. The said mortgage deed also contained an agreement by the plaintiffs' Company to always retain the mortgagee and a nominee of his on the Board of Directors and in accordance with that agreement the defendant and his nominee, one Hormusji Rustomji Umrigar, were appointed directors of the plaintiffs' Company on the 5th of April, 1900, and the defendant continued as such Director of the plaintiffs' Company until the 8th day of July, 1901, when he resigned. On or about the 14th day of December, 1900, the defendant as Mortgagee entered into possession of the said mortgaged premises, interest being then in arrears on his mortgage and has since been in possession of the same. At the time when the defendant entered into possession of the mortgaged premises the Mill was not being worked, but the defendant as mortgagee in possession began to work the same in or about the month of May, 1901. On the 31st of May 1900, the same premises were further mortgaged by the plaintiffs' Company to the firm of Icharam Lallubhai Mulchand and Co., and to the firm of Tokersey Shamji, for securing the principal sums of Rs. 2,00,000 and Rs.1,00,000, and interest thereon at the rates of Rs. 1 per cent. per annum, respectively, subject to a provision for redemption upon payment of principal and interest by a day long since past. In or about the month of August, 1903, the defendant filed a suit in this Honourable Court, being suit No. 490 of 1903 against the plaintiffs' Company and the second mortgagee on the said mortgage deed of 5th April, 1900 for foreclosure or sale.

In the said suit a decree was passed on the 26th day of January, 1904, the plaintiff-Company not appearing at the hearing that on the defendants or any of them paying into Court on or before the 26th of July, 1904, the sums therein mentioned with interest on costs as therein mentioned, less the value of the stock and stores in hand or the said proceeds thereof and any sum that might be found on account to be in the hands of the plaintiffs, the defendant herein as first mortgagee in possession after deducting from such value of sale proceeds, all charges, expenses and emoluments that the plaintiff (the defendant) herein might be entitled to, with respect to the mortgaged premises and the working thereof, the plaintiff (the defendant) herein should reconvey to the defendant or defendants making such payment the mortgaged premises and that in default of the said payment the plaintiff (the defendant) herein be at liberty to apply for a decree absolute for foreclosure or sale. By the said decree it was further ordered that the plaintiff (the defendant) in this suit should be at liberty from time to time to work the Mills if so advised.

AN OFFER TO REDEEM.

On the 9th of August, 1904, the defendant applied for a final decree for foreclosure or sale of the mortgaged premises, but the said application was dismissed with costs as the amount due to the defendant had not been ascertained. On the 23rd of January, 1906, the directors of the plaintiffs' Company passed a resolution requesting the defendant to pay off the claims of Thakersey Shamji, the second mortgagee of the Company, of Rs. 1,00,000 with interest out of the profit of Rs. 3,29,000 made by the plaintiffs' Company's working by the defendant during the year 1905. Hereto annexed and marked C is a copy of the said resolution. The defendant accordingly thereafter took a transfer of the mortgage for rupees one lakh granted to the said Thakersey Shamji, but which was then by assignment in the hands of one Motilal Kanji, nominee of Rangildas Bhukhandas, a member of the firm of Rangildas Bhukhandas and Company. The plaintiffs' Company are not aware whether the defendant paid to the said Motilal Kanji or the said Rangildas Bhukhandas the whole amount due on the said mortgage, but believe that the said Rangildas Bhukhandas had purchased the same from the said Thakersey Shamji for Rs. 56,000 only and the plaintiffs' Company claim that the purchase of the said mortgage was made by the defendant as their agent and the defendant held the same as trustee for them. Thereafter at a Directors' meeting held on the 1st day of November, 1906, a similar arrangement was made with regard to the second mortgage for Rs. 2 lacs abovementioned to Icharam Lallubhai Mulchand and Company which had in the meantime vested in Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla. The arrangement was that as Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla had offered as second mortgagee to redeem the defendant's mortgages the defendant as representing the Company should arrange to take a transfer of the mortgage vested in the said Ebrahim Ranimtulla at the best price possible to prevent the Mills going into his hands and that the monies to pay for the said transfer should come from the profit then in the hands of the defendant from the working of the plaintiffs' Company's Mill which then aggregated to over Rs. 5,00,000. The defendant accordingly took transfer of the said mortgage from the said Ebrahim Rahimtulla paying him Rs. 2,30,000 for the same, though there was due on the said mortgage for principal and interest about Rs. 3,40,600. The plaintiffs' Company claim that the purchase of this mortgage also was made by the defendant as their agent and that the defendant holds the same as trustee for them. The agents of the Company are anxious to pay off the defendant whatever is due to him and to take the management of the plaintiffs' Company's Mills into their hands, while the defendant is doing all that he can to keep the management in his own hands and with this view though the said transfers were taken by him under the circumstances and at the request hereinbefore stated he nevertheless claimed to have taken the said transfers in his own right as the first mortgagee and adversely to the Company and claims to hold the said mortgages against the Company for the full amount due thereon. In October, 1907, the plaintiffs' Company obtained a rule calling upon the defendant to show cause why he should not pass his accounts of the said first mortgage as mortgagee in possession before the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court. In showing cause against the said rule nisi the defendant put forward an agreement which he alleged to have been made with him by the plaintiffs' Company on the 30th of May, 1901, providing that he should be paid certain remuneration if he as mortgagee in possession worked the plaintiffs' Company Mill. The plaintiffs do not admit that the said alleged agreement was made by the plaintiffs' Company or that if made such an agreement was within the powers of the plaintiffs' Company or that the same was valid in law or that there was any consideration for the same and they submit to the Court that the defendant is not entitled to any remuneration for working the said mill as mortgagee in possession. The defendant also in showing cause against the said rule nisi set up an agreement alleged by him to have been made with him by the plaintiffs' Company on the 3rd of October, 1905, whereby it was provided that he should except in certain circumstances work the plaintiffs' company's Mill till December, 1910, as mortgagee in possession and should be paid Rs. 1,500 a month for financing the Mills and that it was further provided that the plaintiffs' Company should not redeem the mortgage debt till December, 1910. The said alleged agreement also purported to ascertain the mortgage debt due to the defendant under the first mortgage above mentioned at Rs. 4,45,000 on 31st December, 1904, and to provide for taking of accounts by a firm of accountants.

DENIAL OF AGREEMENT.

The plaintiffs' Company do not admit that any such agreement as alleged by the defendant was made by the plaintiffs' Company and do not admit that it was competent to the Company or the directors to make such an agreement with the defendant or that such an agreement if made is binding on the plaintiffs' Company or is valid in law and the Company further say that the same was without consideration. The defendant also relied in showing cause against the said rule on an alleged resolution of the directors of the plaintiffs' Company of the 1st November, 1906, providing for the working of the plaintiffs' Company's Mill by him for a further period of 10 years and he submitted that the plaintiffs' Company were not entitled to redeem the said mortgage till December 1916. The plaintiffs' Company submit that any resolution, if passed, is not binding on the Company and is void and gives no rights to the defendant. The said rule nisi for the defendant to pass his account was made absolute on certain conditions by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar by his order of the 3rd December, 1907, but on appeal the same was discharged, the Court holding that owing to the agreements alleged by the defendant it was not competent for the Court to entertain the motion. The plaintiffs have called upon the defendant to inform them what amount he claims to be due to him for principal interest and otherwise under all the said mortgages which the defendant claims now to be vested in him, but the defendant has failed to do so and the defendant is working the Mill at a loss. The plaintiffs' Company are ready and willing to pay to the defendant the amount due to him on the said mortgages of which the defendant has had notice.

The plaintiffs' Company accordingly pray :—(a) That a decree may be passed for redemption of the mortgaged premises and that the defendant be ordered to reconvey to the plaintiffs' Company on payment by the plaintiffs' Company to the defendant of such amounts as may be found due to him under and in respect of the said mortgage deed of the 5th of April, 1900, and the mortgage deed of 31st May, 1900 and the transfers of the same to the defendant on a day to be named by the Court ; (b) that the Court will give all proper directions for the preparation and execution of such reconveyance and for doing such other acts as may be necessary to put the plaintiffs' Company into possession of the said premises free from the said mortgage ; (c) that, if necessary, the agreements, alleged by the defendant to have been made by the plaintiffs' Company with him on the 30th May, 1901, and the 3rd October, 1905, may be set aside and may be declared to be not binding on the plaintiffs' Company in whole or in part ; (d) that it may be declared that the defendant is not entitled to any commission or remuneration for working the plaintiffs' Company's Mill as mortgagee in possession; (e) that it may be declared that the defendant became the transferee of the second mortgage of 31st May, 1900, as agent for the plaintiffs' Company and that the defendant holds the same as trustees for the plaintiffs' Company and is bound to transfer the same to the plaintiffs' Company or as they direct upon payment of the amounts actually paid by him for the transfer of the said mortgages with interest; (f) that a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the mortgaged premises with such powers as to the Court may seem fit as to working the Mills or otherwise ; (g) that the defendant may be ordered to pay the costs of the suit ; (h) that the plaintiffs' Company may have such further or other relief consequential or otherwise as the circumstances of the case may require.

DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT.

The defendant in his written statement, stated: The defendant admits the statements in para. 1,2,3 and 4 of the plaint to be substantially correct. The defendant craves leave to refer to the original terms of the mortgage therein referred to when produced. As to the 5th para. of the plaint the defendant says that he commenced working the said Mill under and in pursuance of an agreement, dated the 30th day of May, 1901, between the plaintiffs or the first part of Rangildas Bhukhandas and Company, the agents of the plaintiffs' Company of the second part and the defendant of the third part. The defendant craves leave to refer to the said agreement when produced. The defendant admits the statements contained in paras 6,7,8, and 9 of the plaint to be substantially correct. The defendant was not aware of any such resolution as is mentioned in para. 10 of the plaint having been passed, and puts the plaintiffs to strict proof thereof. The defendant says further that the said resolution, if passed, was in no way binding on him and that it would have been entirely contrary to his own rights and interest to have complied therewith and that had such resolution been communicated to him he would most certainly have declined to comply therewith. As to 11th para. of the said plaint, the defendant says he is not aware of and does not admit that the said Motilal Kanji was a nominee of Rangildas Bhukhandas as therein alleged. The defendant further says that he paid to the said Motilal Kanji the full amount due to him for principal and interest at the foot of the said mortgage. The said Motilal only gave up a small amount due for a share in the commission payable as provided in the said deed of second mortgage. The defendant emphatically denies that he purchased the said mortgage as the plaintiffs' agent or that he holds the same as trustee for them as is now falsely stated for the first time in the said para. The defendant paid off the said Motilal Kanji and obtained the transfer from him on his own behalf and for his own benefit. As to the 12th para. of the plaint the defendant says he is unable to understand what is meant by the expression "similar arrangement" in the first sentence thereof. The defendant says that he entered into the transaction therein referred to at great risk to himself and at the urgent request of the plaintiffs' Company. The defendant entirely denies that any such arrangement was entered into between himself and the plaintiffs' Company as in the said para. set forth. The defendant says that the fact is that the plaintiffs' company were extremely desirous that the said Ebrahim Rahimtulla should not pay off the defendant's mortgage and thereby put himself into a position to take immediate possession of the plaintiffs' Company's Mill and it was in order to carry out this wish of the plaintiffs' Company and as the plaintiffs' Company were totally unable to provide the necessary funds that the defendant undertook to make the necessary arrangements for buying out the said Ebrahim Rahimtulla.

TRANSFER OF MORTGAGE.

The defendant submits that he obtained a transfer of the said mortgage for the said Ebrahim Rahimtulla on payment to him of Rs. 2,30,000, but the defendant emphatically denies that the purchase of mortgage was made by the defendant as the plaintiffs' agent or that he holds the same as trusts for them. The defendant says that the resolution of the 1st of November, 1906, in the 12th para. of the plaintiffs mentioned, a copy whereof is hereto annexed and marked No. 1 is valid and binding on the plaintiffs' Company and submits that the terms thereof are entirely inconsistent with the story now set up by the plaintiffs' Company. Without prejudice to his contention that under the circumstances that have happened he is not bound to receive the same, if now tendered, the defendant says that it is quite untrue that the plaintiffs' Company are anxious to pay off the defendant whatever is due to him. The defendant says that the plaintiffs' Company have never offered to pay to him what is justly due under the first, second and third mortgagees hereinbefore referred to nor have they paid into Court any sum whatever in respect of what is due to the defendant in respect of any one or more of the said mortgages. As to the 16th, 17th and 18th paras of the plaint the defendant admits that in showing cause against the said rule he relied on the agreements therein referred to. The defendant submits that the said agreements are valid and binding upon the plaintiffs' Company. The said agreement of the 30th day of May, 1901, has frequently been admitted to be valid and binding upon them by the plaintiffs' Company, a copy thereof was annexed to the plaint in suit No. 490 of 1903 and is in effect embodied in the degree therein. The defendant submits that the agreement of the 3rd October, 1905, referred to in the 18th and 19th paras. of the plaint was entered into by and is valid and binding upon the plaintiffs' Company. The defendant does not understand what is meant by the statement in the 19th para. thereof that the plaintiffs' Company do not admit that any such agreement was made, the defendant says that the various contentions apparently intended to be set out in the said 19th para of the plaint are erroneous in law and contrary to the facts. The defendant says that it is not the fact that the said agreement was made without consideration. The defendant further submits that the parties having proceeded under the said agreement and the plaintiff-Company having had the full advantage of cash and every clause thereof and having accepted and received the benefit thereof are now debarred and stopped from alleging that the same is not valid and binding upon them. The defendant says that he has fully performed his part under the said agreement and is ready and willing to continue to do so and submits that the plaintiff-Company cannot now seek to set it aside. The defendant submits that the resolution in the 20th para of the plaint mentioned was duly passed and recorded. The defendant submits that the said resolution is valid and binding on the Company and gives to the defendant the rights and interests therein contained. The defendant denies the allegations contained in para 22nd of the plaint. The defendant says that accounts have been kept in accordance with the terms and conditions of the working agreement above referred to and that inspection of the books has been offered to the plaintiff-Company but they have not chosen to avail themselves of such offer except to a very limited extent. The defendant says that it is impossible to determine exactly what is due to him under the said mortgages without absolutely stopping the working of the Mills which the defendant submits he was not under the circumstances bound to do. The defendant does not admit the allegations in the 23rd para of the plaint. The defendant submits that the plaintiffs are not entitled to the reliefs claimed or any of them or any part thereof and that this suit may be dismissed with costs.

SIR COWASJI'S EVIDENCE.

Sir Cawasji, examined-in-chief, said in April 1900 he advanced monies on the mortgage of the Hope Mills. The Company made default in payment of interest and he took possession of the Mills. When he took possession, the Mills were working but he stopped working afterwards for want of funds. The Mill was put up for sale but at the request of Mr. Rangildas, the agent in the suit, was not sold, but an agreement was made in May 1901 for the working of it, which resulted in a loss. He filed a suit on the mortgage and a decree was passed in the suit in 1904. His application for a decree absolute was not granted. After that he made up the accounts, took the stocks and closed the Mills. In the meantime Rangildas proposed to him to reopen the Mill and work it under a new agreement. A second agreement was made between him and Rangildas to work the Mills. He worked the Mills for about a year. The working resulted in a good profit.

The Advocate-General here put in certain correspondence that had passed between the parties.

Continuing witness said he took an assignment of the mortgage held by Motilal Kanji. The transfer of mortgage of April 1906 was executed in his presence. At the request of Mr. Rangildas he took that transfer of the mortgage. Rangildas was anxious that he should take the second mortgage also as he had the first mortgage and as Rangildas was satisfied with the working of the Mills. It is not true that he took the transfer as a trustee or agent of the Mills. He took it up for his own benefit. He also obtained another transfer from Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola on another mortgage on the Mills. The transfer was dated 21st December 1906. He took the transfer in partnership with a man whose name he did not remember. He did not know anything about the man who was brought by Rangildas to lessen his (witness') risk. He did not know that Motilal Kanji was a nominee of Rangildass. He took the transfer from Mr. Ibrahim at the instance of Rangildas as Mr. Ibrahim wanted to take possession of the mills.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes :—He was afraid that if the mortgage property was sold, all his debts would not be paid. He made profits some years back but not lately. In May 1907 he issued a printed circular informing the shareholders that the Mill had made a profit of Rs. 600,000. The statement in para 3 of the report was true; that was after paying interest on the mortgage and the working capital. Between April 1907 and the present time, that whole profit was wiped off. He thought Mr. Ibrahim would have done worse than that. He was connected with the management of two other Mills. During the last three years, Spinning Mills had made heavy losses. The Jubilee Mill showed losses of over Rs. 75,000 for the last three years. The Hope Mills made heavier losses, cause it had to pay heavy interest on the mortgages. Since 1887, he had been director of various Companies and he was more or less familiar with the working of the Joint Stock Companies. He was a director of some experience. When he took a first mortgage of the Company there was a provision that he or his secretary, Mr. Umrigar, were to be directors. He never acted as a director without having the registered number of shares standing in his name. As far as he remembered he never acted a director between 2nd april and 4th May 1900. On the 6th December 1900, he was present at the Directors' meeting as a director. Witness was asked about subsequent meetings and he said he was present at those meetings. He could explain how he acted as a director in those meetings. He had written a letter on the 28th April 1900 resigning his directorship as he was going to England. So far as he remembered he was never appointed. As he was disqualified as a director and two resigned, the only three left were Hargovandas, Rangildass and Dharamdass Mulchand. According to the articles there ought to be at least 4 directors. He did not know whether Dharamdass had any qualifying shares. He did not know that Hargovandass was an adjudged insolvent. If he was adjudged an insolvent, he ceased to be a director.

The advocate-General admitted that Hargovandass was adjudged an insolvent on the 19th June 1901.

Continuing witness said he did not know that on 26th July 1902, Rangildass became an insolvent. Witness never knowned Rangildass when he came out of jail, just before the first agreement of 1901 was signed. He did not remember whether he and his secretary were charging Rangildass with fraud. Even after reading over the minutes of 6th December 1900, he did not remember having charged Rangildass with fraud. As far as he remembered he never charged Rangildass with fraud, but he remembered that Rangildass was very reckless in his transactions with the Mills.

I put it to you that the charges of fraud were dropped after you obtained the agreement ?

The question was objected to.

Witness said from the minute book it appeared that his secretary did make charges of fraud. He did not remember whether charges of fraud were dropped after he got the agreement. At the time he got the agreement, he was mortgagee in person. Under that agreement he claimed charge for his trouble in managing the Company. He had so charged the mill until October 1905 when the new arrangement came in. In spite of the decree in the suit filed by him he charged the amount of Rs. 16,000 under the agreement. He claimed a slightly increased allowance under the second agreement, dated 3rd October, 1905. At the time the agreement was made he did not know whether there was a valid board of directors. He said so although the answer might be against his contention.

On his Lordship suggesting a compromise the Advocate-General said if the other party produced the money and his client was willing to give up the money.

Mr. Lowndes said he was willing to pay the mortgage money, interest and office allowance.

The Advocate-General said he claimed Rs. 600,000 to Rs. 650,000.

Mr. Lowndes said his contention was that his clients would redeem it at about Rs. 400,000.

It was decided that Mr. Lowndes should communicate the figure and the Advocate-General would consider it.

No settlement was arrived at and Sir Cawasji's evidence had to be proceeded with.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said he thought Mr. R. S. Bhownagerie was a director. He did not know how he was appointed a director. He did not know whether at the date of the second agreement there were only two directors. His secretary, Mr. Hormusji, attended to the preparation of the second agreement. He did not claim his charge under any clause other than clause (2) of the agreement. He did not know whether the agents had the agreement. He did not know whether the agent's commission was vested in the Official Assignee. He really did not know at the time of the agreement who the partners of the agent's firm were.

His secretary and his solicitors attended the details; he merely signed the letter. After the date of this agreement he did provide working capital and charged interest on it. He withdrew from the Company Rs. 58,000 and Rs. 90,100 and Rs. 93,000, but he could not say whether those sums went towards payment of Mr. Ibrahim's mortgage. He took Tokersey's mortgage from Motilal Kanji. It was not a bogus transaction. Witness was next cross-examined in respect of certain entries made in his books. He paid Motital whom he did not know personally. To whom personally the monies were paid he did not know, but his secretary, Mr. Hormusji, and his solicitors knew all about it. He did not know that he had passed a promissory note for Rs. 87,000. He did not keep a record of promissory notes. The name of his partner in the third mortgage was Parmanand Surajram. We did not get any security from Permanand. His claim under the third agreement was that the Company could not redeem his mortgage till 1916. The third agreement was not reduced in writing.

At this stage the Judge said that what struck him was that Sir Cawasji knew very little about this transaction and it would not have mattered had he not given his evidence.

Re-examined, witness said he personally knew of his books. The keeping of the books was left to his Secretary and his assistants. Witness then produced several counterfoils of cheques. They were tendered by the Advocate-General and objected to by Mr. Lowndes.

The objection was overruled.

Continuing witness said that if his name did not appear in the minute book, it meant that he was not present at the board meetings. When he attended the board-meetings he was not aware that he had ceased to be the owner of the transferred shares.

This concluded the evidence of Sir Cawasji and the Court rose at 7 p.m.

MALABAR HILL CASE.

Execution Stayed.

On the original side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman heard the notice of motion for the stay of execution of a decree passed by his Lordship in the suit brought by the Secretary of State against Haji Moosa Hassam and others.

Mr. E. B. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared in support of the notice; the Hon'ble the Advocate-General instructed by the Government Solicitor, opposed the application.

After hearing the arguments, his Lordship made the notice absolute and stayed the execution pending the disposal of the appeal on the defendant giving a security of Rs. 50,000 to the satisfaction of the Prothonotary.

The Secretary of State was allowed to withdraw the monies he had brought in Court. Costs to be costs in the appeal.

BERTIE SMITH AND CO.

Application for a Receiver.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of the notice of motion brought by Messrs. Macaffe and Kursondas, Liquidator of Bertie Smith and Co., for the appointment of a receiver and for an injunction restraining the defendant Mr. Hormusji Ruttanji Umrigar from interfering with the property in the suit.

Mr. E. B. Raikes, in support of the notice of motion, read some parts of the affidavits and said there was a large number of empty carbonic gas flasks in the defendant's possession worth some thousands of rupees and he had no right to obtain them. The plaintiffs were entitled as liquidators to deal with the flasks, with the books of the firm and with the account of the firm in the Bank. The learned Counsel said the defendant refused to allow the plaintiffs to do anything they were entitled to do. He, therefore applied for the appointment of a receiver and for injunction.

Mr. R.D.N. Wadia, who opposed the application, urged this was an application by Kursondass in order to help Desai and Co., who were acting as Bertie Smith's shroffs and claimed a sum of Rs. 65,000 from the Company and from the the defendants as their surety. He said the liquidators had nothing to do with the flasks. It was a matter between Desai and Co., and the defendant who was going to file a suit against Desai and Co. Counsel further urged that the Bank account was opened by the defendant and he all along operated on it. The books were always with the defendant and all the assests of the Company were brought in by the defendant for Rs. 22,500. The defendant alleged that Karrondass was a penniless man and was colluding with Desai and Co., to help them. He was prepared to pay Rs.27,000 brought in Court to Desai and Co., under protest.

Mr. Wadia said the application did not fall under orders 39 and 40 of the Civil Procedure Code. The suit was filed at a late stage although disputes began in November last, the object being to give a short notice for the last day before vacation.

After hearing both the sides, his Lordship dismissed the motion with costs.

SUIT ABOUT A HOLY SHRINE.

On the Original side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of the suit brought by Fatmabibi against her brother Bawamia Baramia of Cutch, in connection with a Durgha or holy shrine of a saint in Gowli Mohalla, Bombay. Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, with Mr. Mirza Ali Akbarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. F. Sorabji Talayarkhan with Mr. Jehangir D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that her sister Saidanbibi, alias Maustaubibi died on 30th August, 1908. She was one of her heirs. The defendant was entitled to 2-3rds of the deceased's estate; she had died intestate. The deceased left a house in Gowli Mohala, and at Dadar, and codsiderable movable property, including Rs. -12,000 worth of clothes and ornaments. She was regarded by Mahomedans as a divinely inspired and a most saintly personage, to whose Durgha devotees came to worship and to give offerings. The defendant suddenly arrived from Cutch, took possession of the whole property, dismissed and kept servants at his good pleasure, and opening the Durgha box removed its contents. The estate should be administered by the Court, a receiver appointed, and an account taken from the defendant.

The defence was that the value of the clothes and ornaments was considerably exaggerated. The sanctity of the Durgha was due to the tomb of his father, who was a Syed and a great saint. Saidanbibi alias Mastanbibi, his sister, was a spinster, and very pious; he allowed her to manage the Durgha and spend the money. The estate was in charge of a receiver. On coming over to Bombay, he took charge of the Durgha as Mutavali or manager. The box contained alms given by the worshippers, the monthly income ranging between Rs. 15 and Rs. 30. He had no objection to the administration of Saidanbibi alias Mastanbibi's estate by the Court.

His Lordship, after hearing the evidence adduced by both the parties, held that the property in question did not belong to the estate of Sadana Bibi, as there was no evidence to show that the durgah ever belonged exclusively, to Saidana Bibi. The decision in this suit was no bar to the Plaintiff bringing any suit for the claim she might have in the management of the estate. The plaintiff's suit was accordingly dismissed with costs of this issue.

POLICE NEWS.

ALLEGED ANNOYANCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. E. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the hearing was resumed of the case in which Inspector Sullivan of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged Syed Mahomed Cassum Chisti with causing annoyance in a manner likely to cause a breach of the peace. Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted ; and Mr. B. Lang, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Reuben Solomon, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. Velinker, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for Mr. J. B. Murzban.

Mr. Lang at the outset applied that the bail-bond against the accused issued by the other Court be cancelled, as a fresh summons had been issued against the accused by this Court.

His Worship ordered the warrant to be cancelled and the money to be returned to the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang, Inspector Sullivan said that he complained that there was likely to be a breach of the peace.

Mr. Lang :—Who is going to commit it ?

Mr. Sullivan :—Some of the Parsis are going to commit a breach of the peace owing to the wrongful actions of the accused.

What was the wrongful action ?—Calling out the lady's name.

Another ?—Pointing at the occupants of the carriage : laughing in an insolent manner at the ladies, driving fast, and looking into the ladies' carriage. Again there were the words "Putla Putli Chaman Chisti" written on the carriage belonging to the accused. While coming to the Court, he had seen such words on the accused's carriage, which was standing near the Court's premises.

His Worship said that in that case the Court would adjourn for a time to go down-stairs to see the inscriptions.

The Court, accompanied by Counsel on both sides, then went downstairs, and inspected the carriage. The Court interpreter said that on the carriage there was a picture of a garden, with the words "Putla Putli, Chaman Chisti," and that "Chaman" meant enjoyment.

On the hearing being resumed, Mr. Sullivan said he still said that it was a wrongful act. On the other carriages belonging to the accused, there were other elaborate designs.

Mr. Lang :—If he stared at the occupants of the carriage would that be an offence ?—It depends on the manner in which a person stares.

Plain straight staring?—That would be no offence.

Witness further cross-examined said that owing to the conduct of the accused, the lady's brothers became excited, and so did others. He thought Mr. Murzban's son was going to break the peace owing to the accused's conduct.

Do you know the English proverb, "A cat may look at the King" ?—Yes.

Mr. Binning remarked he believed the proverb held good in India.

What did Mr. Murzban's son do which led you to believe that he was going to commit a breach of the peace ?—He did nothing.

Coming to the incidents of the 9th March Mr. Sullivan said that a number of Parsis collected at the Bandstand owing to the accused's conduct. Witness heard them talking among themselves that they would thrash the accused. He went up to them and asked them not to do so. He said they were going to break the peace because they looked sullen and sai l they would thrash him. He thought the Parsis would have set on the accused if he had not asked them to desist.

His Worship asked Mr. Lang if he meant that this conduct of the accused would not have caused a breach of the peace.

Mr. Lang said, not the breach of peace meant in the Section under which the accused had been charged.

Re-examined by Mr. Bowen, witness said that he had known the respondents for about five or six months, and there was not the slightest possibility of his making any mistake about the identity of the accused.

Mr. Shavakshah Jehangir Murzban, examined by Mr. Bowen, related the incidents of the 1th and 8th of March, and said that the accused's conduct annoyed and provoked him extremely.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang, the witness said that the accused had begun his wrongful actions more than four years ago. The accused's conduct had annoyed and irritated him, and had it not been for an order not to do anything of the kind, he would have assaulted the accused.

Did you ever suggest that order be removed ?—Yes more than a dozen times.

You are used to it now then ?—To some extent. But I would go beyond the order if occasion arose.

Do you consider the accused's staring at the ladies a wrongful action ?—A gentleman would not do it.

Mr. Lang : You are a young man and you do not know the world, Mr. Murzban.

Farther hearing was adjourned till the 20th instant.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chapman charged one, Abdul Karim, a Mohamedan, with selling a packet of cocaine containing two grains and with being in possession of fifteen more packets containing twenty-six grains without a licence. The evidence showed that in consequence of certain information which they received Messrs. Variava and B. D. Naikwalla, Excise Inspectors, accompanied by Sub-Inspector Chapman proceeded to Khoja street on Thursday night where a customer was sent with marked coins to buy cocaine from the accused. On receiving a signal from the customer the officers arrested the accused.

The marked coins and the packets of cocaine were found with the accused, and the pocket which he had sold was found with the customer.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying he was drunk at the time and did not know what happened.

The accused was convicted in both the counts and was sentenced to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment for selling cocaine and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 with the alternative of fifteen days' simple imprisonment, for being in possession of the drug.

ACCIDENT IN THE DOCKS.

The Inquest.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, concluded the inquiry at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, regarding the circumstances, touching the deaths of Gittebai (18), Jenoobai (50), Suribai (35), and Dewalibai (12), who were run over and killed by railway trucks at the construction of the New Docks, on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

David Joseph, an engine driver in the Service of Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves, said he was picking by his engine about fifteen or sixteen empty trucks and was going to get them loaded with sand and mortar. He was whistling as he was going. He had three men with flags, one on the engine, another in the middle and the third in the last truck but one. As they signalled to witness with their hands, witness proceeded slowly when he came very near the stationary trucks, and when he knew there would be a collision he whistled. Witness proceeded, as the men signalled to him, the last truck struck the stationary trucks when witness heard an alarm and the signalman put up their hands for witness to stop the engine. Witness did so at once. Two of the signal men ran up to witness and informed him that some people were milled. Witness had the engine uncoupled and he then went and informed his superior. Witness had never seen people sitting under the trucks before.

After some further evidence was recorded the the jury returned a verdict that the deaths of the four persons were caused by multiple injuries, caused by their being accidentally knocked down and run over by railway trucks at the new docks extension works. The jury added the following rider :—

"The jurors are of opinion that precautions should be taken to see that labourers do not sit under stationary trucks."

The inquiry regarding the health of Sumbhoo Kanoo, who was killed at the same Works by his head being crushed by an iron monkey while engaged in putting a ring on an iron pile was also concluded by Mr. Chalk when a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A new type of machine-gun, the invention of Major Chauchat, is being constructed at the French small arms factory of St. Etienne. Among other advantageous features it is claimed that the weapon, weighing somewhat less that 18 lb., is easily handled by a single man and will fire 300 rounds per minute.

The Commander-in-Chief's tour this spring practically amounts to a complete inspection of Meerut Military Division. His Excellency began with a visit to Agra some little time back and has just spent three days at the Headquarters, Meerut, where he went over everything. Before he returns to Simla he will have seen the remount depots at Dehra, Chakrata, Moosoorie, Lansdowne, Ranikhet, Almora and Bareilley, all out-lying stations of this extensive command.

KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY.

Annual Meeting.

The annual general meeting of the Kohinoor Mills Company, Ltd., was held on Thursday at the offices of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. The Chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter presided :—

The directors' report stated : Your directors have again to chronicle a poor year. Prices of cotton have ruled exceedingly high and as yarn prices have responded very slowly the margin of profit has been exceedingly small. The year's working, including the balance of Rs.125-11-4, brought forward from last year, shows a nett profit of Rs. 246,694-1-5, but this includes the premium on the shares allotted in payment for the Naigaum Mill property so that the actual nett working profit is only Rs. 1,38,894-1-5. Out of the above amount your directors have paid an "ad-interim" dividend for six months, ended 30th June 1909, at Rs. 15 per share, free of income-tax, absorbing Rs. 55,740, and have placed to depreciation of machinery and building accounts, Rs. 1,42,000, total Rs. 1,97,740, leaving a balance, available for distribution, of Rs. 68,954-1-5. This your directors propose to dispose of as follows :—To dividend for 6 months ended 31st December 1909, at Rs. 15 per share, free of income-tax, Rs. 55,740, bonus to mill staff, Rs. 2,500, to balance carried forward to next year's account, Rs. 10,714-1-5. Naigaum Mill Property.—Your directors bought this property in April last for Rs. 4,00,000, payment being made in shares at the rate of Rs. 775 per share. The capital account has consequently been increased by Rs. 2,58,000 and the difference of Rs. 1,42,000, being the premium on the shares issued, your directors have placed to depreciation of machinery and building accounts. Up to now owing to the bad state of the mill industry your directors have not put any proposals before you in respect of this property, but will do so as soon as times are favourable. At present the godowns are utilized for the storage of cotton and stores and your directors consider that this property will be a valuable acquisition to the Company. Weaving Shed.—Owing to the poor demand for cloth your directors delayed the starting of the looms, and weaving was only commenced at the very end of the year. 480 looms are erected and are gradually being got to work. Your directors have to inform you that cotton has been secured and yarn and cloth sold ahead for some months but there is very little, if any, margin of profit owing to the abnormally high prices of cotton.

In proposing the adoption of the directors' report, the Chairman said :—I am sorry the year has not proved a better one. The conditions were very difficult throughout the year, and I think we are fortunate in being able to show a profit which although poor in comparison with recent years, compares favourably with the results obtained by many other spinning mills in Bombay. Although the dividend is not as much as any of us would have wished, I think we may congratulate ourselves on the general position of the Mill. We have a Mill property which has cost nearly 35 lakhs, our share capital is only 18 1-2 lakhs and thanks to the amounts set aside for depreciation and reserve we have no capital debt. The mill industry is not yet over its troubles owing to the high prices ruling for cotton, but prospects seem to me to be better than they were a few months ago owing to a distinct improvement in the demand for yarn and cloth, and I trust, therefore, we shall soon see better margins of profit than we have had recently. With regard to the Naigaum Mill property, as mentioned in the report, your directors have not yet thought the time opportune for putting before you proposals for rebuilding this Mill, but I hope if the improvement I have referred to above comes about that they will soon be able to do so. As regards our weaving, 440 looms are now working and I hope that the whole 480 looms will soon be at work. I am sorry to inform you that Mr. Herbert Gawthorn, who has acted as Manager for so many years and to whom you owe much for the results obtained, has broken down completely in health and been obliged to go to Europe for a complete rest. I am afraid Mr. Gawthorn's breakdown is ent

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The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 16th April, 1910.

OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH.

THE opening of the Monaco Oceanographical Museum on March 29 coincided with the announcement of the death of Professor Alexander Agassiz, the American scientist, who devoted many years of his strenuous life to practical oceanographic research. The Prince of Monaco is not only the founder of the Institute and Museum that was opened by him, with much state and ceremony at Monaco, the different European Governments and great scientific societies being represented, but he is the chief provider of the collections which form the exhibits. Samples of the ocean, bed taken from depths varying from 3,000 fathoms and upwards, in every part of the world, specimens of life of all grades from the lowest to the highest and from the surface to the deepest depths of the sea are there. Besides these are to be seen the appliances used in obtaining these rare things and the instruments by which important scientific observations connected with the oceans and their myriad characteristics were made. The ruler of the little State of Monaco may pride himself on being the Prince of Oceanographers, for he was only second to Professor A. Agassiz in the years he devoted to that most elusive and capricious mistress, the sea. No wonder he has collected enough to furnish his Museum, for he studied during twenty-five years at close quarters, the "deep and dark blue ocean" in almost every quarter of the globe and beginning to explore when he was 37 years of age, and when the progress made in his chosen science had just lifted it out of the preliminary stage and established it on a well-understood basis. The "Porcupine," the "Lightning" and the Shearwater had sailed in British hands over the North Atlantic making submarine observations. The "Challenger" had gone even more seriously to work from 1872 to 1876, bringing back collections that occupied scientists, among others, Professor A. Agassiz, for many years, and records that filled volumes. Other expeditions followed on the "Challenger" model and by the time, 1885, that the Prince of Monaco started an oceanographical tour of his own he was able to equip his sailing yacht the "Herondelle" with improved appliances and up-to-date apparatus. The Bay of Biscay was his first objective, leading him on towards the Azores, and a study of the course of our constant friend, the Gulf Stream. He cast into this part of the Atlantic one hundred and eighty floats of three distinct types, destined to tell tales of the Stream later on. The following year he coasted France and Spain, sounding, dredging and casting five hundred more floats on the face of the waters. In 1887 he sailed away to Newfoundland still launching floats, 930 of them, in the Stream on the route. The following year the Prince took with him an artist, M. Borell, to depict the colours of the different forms of animal life drawn from the sea before they had time to fade. This journey was his last in the "Hirondelle."

Steam was the motive power of his next yacht, the "Princess Alice I," and three years were devoted in this boat to examining the depths of the Mediterranean. The Azores drew him again in 1896 and the following year. In 1898 he pursued his investigations as far as Spitzbergen, reaching the 80th degree of latitude. Round about there the Prince spent great part of the next two years, carrying out many operations of interest, and then he fell back on the Mediterranean, and again on the Atlantic where it washes Europe and Africa. The year 1905 found him at work sampling the singular Sargasso Sea, whence he returned by Norway to Spitzbergen, where Captain Isachsen and Dr. Bruce did geographical work on land for the Prince. This study of the coastal waters of the Atlantic on the west of Europe and of the Mediterranean lasted until 1909. In the course of these years other and larger yachts replaced the "Princess Alice I," and the Prince made many improvements in appliances and utilised the new devices of other oceanographers who were as busily engaged as he over ocean areas. Observations for temperature, for salinity, for currents and for every phenomenon of the sea were facilitated, with the result that each expedition brought back a better and larger collection. The conduct and effect of the Gulf Stream came to be read like an open book by means of the floats set going at different dates on its surface, and many deeply buried secrets of zoology were discovered. The Prince may well make a monument of his life-work and if he can find room in his Institute for the specimens brought by others from the same interesting field, he will only enlarge its scope and fame.

Professor Agassiz, who left the world just as the great Monaco Museum was being thrown open, was the son of the famous Professor Louis Agassiz. He worked at chemistry and zoology and amassed much wealth by his talent as a mining expert. Being an ardent scientist he devoted £100,000 of his gains to the scientific side of his old college, Harvard. He travelled over Peru and Chile making fine collections of antiquities which he presented to the Harvard Museum. At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society last year the Professor was awarded the Victoria Research Medal for the valuable oceanographical work he had carried out at his own expense during 30 long years, over most of the oceans of the globe. Round about the Gulf of Mexico he sailed and sounded, through the Florida Straits, along the Atlantic coast and in the complicated Caribbean Sea, down the Gulf Stream, studying its surface fauna, over the reefs of the Sandwich Islands, extinct and recent, and by the Great Barrier Rief of Australia, along the coast of Central America, across to Japan from San Francisco, and as far as the Maldive Isles in the Indian Ocean. He probed the depths of Lake Titicaca in Peru. From all these waters he dredged precious collections and sent the fruit of his several expeditions to enrich Harvard while the records were published by the Professor in America in 30 volumes of memoirs and 53 of bulletins containing the work of the specialists who dealt with the collections. Besides these a narrative of his two greatest cruisers filled two interesting books. The Royal Geographical Society in presenting the Medal declared that Professor Agassiz had done more for oceanographical research than any other single individual. This branch of inquiry had not attracted the attention of scientific observers until late in the last century. It may now, thanks largely to the labours of the Prince of Monaco and the late Professor Agassiz, voluntary and enthusiastic workers, be said to have got safely over its infancy and to have entered on a robust youth. The caves of ocean may not have delivered up every "gem of purest ray serene," but they can no longer be described as "unfathomed."

FORESTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE Forest Department of the Central Provinces is able to record steady progress during the year 1908-9, and one of the most noteworthy features of the report is the special attention which was given to fire-conservancy. This work appears to have been very successfully carried out and the excellent result was obtained of excluding fire from 89·2 per cent. of the area under protection. Early monsoon rains and showers during the hot-weather months had something to do with this, but the substitution of systematic for partial protection must have done a great deal also. The area under protection has risen by 751 square miles and is now 11,564 square miles embracing 66 per cent. of the permanent reserves. Such measures, it is recognised, besides their influence in improving the quality and increasing the density of the forests, are also of great importance for the storage of water in the soil; also schemes which are undertaken on such an extensive scale, have the advantage of promoting economy in labour and cost. The average cost of protection, however, has risen on account of the general increase in wages and now amounted to Rs. 9-9-2 per square mile in 1908-9 compared with Rs. 9-5-1 in 1907-8. The total expenditure in the whole province was Rs. 1,10,698, representing only three pies per acre, successfully protected, and is altogether igsignificant, says the Chief Secretary, in comparison with the immense benefit conferred by immunity from fire. In this connection remarks are passed upon the practice of impressing labourers for the work of clearing fire-lines at inadequate rates of pay, an unnecessary piece of oppression we should say which will not help to keep down the numbers of forest fires. It is very gratifying, however, to find that throughout the province, the number of offences relating to forest fires has fallen by 30 per cent. The total number of all forest offences is 8,222, a serious increase of 20 per cent. above the record of 1907-08. Of these 93 per cent. were cases of theft of wood or of cattle trespass, and the increase is chiefly confined to these offences. The alarming rise in numbers does not seem to be regarded as seriously as it should. In some districts it is attributed to shortage of fodder, and in others to an improvement of supervision, but it would at any rate seem to call for a strict inquiry into the measure adopted in the different localities.

The out-turn in 1908-09 of forest produce of every kind shewed a considerable decrease as compared with the outturn of the preceding year, chiefly because the liberal concessions and large free grants of wood and minor produce made during the season of scarcity in 1907-08 swelled the out-turn of that year far above the normal. The demand in 1908-09 was below the normal, especially as regards wood and bamboos, in consequence of the inertia habitually manifested during the inauspicious period of "Singhast." The out-turn of wood in 1908-09 was below that of 1907-08 by 13 per cent., but the ratio of timber to firewood in the yield continues to show an improvement amounting to 3 per cent. in the out-turn of 1908-09 as compared with that of the preceding year. The fall in the out-turn of bamboos amounted to 7 per cent. of grass to 39 per cent., and of other minor produce to 11 per cent. It is noteworthy, however, that the out-turn of grass and other minor produce largely exceeded that of 1906-07 which was a year of normal demand. The decrease in out-turn was, of course, accompanied by a fall in the revenue. The gross forest revenue for the whole province in 1908-09 was Rs. 21,01,108, which was less than that of 1907-08 by 4 per cent. The income from timber and fuel fell ten per cent., and from grass and cattle pasture by 9 per cent. The causes already mentioned for the decreased out-turn were, of course, partly responsible for this, but to these must be added the recent exemption of young stock from grazing dues and the extension of free grazing in Berar.

THE STATES AND JAPAN.

ALTHOUGH a diplomatic calm prevails between the United States and Japan, correspondents urge the desirability of the former country keeping her eyes open as to the activity of the latter in Manchuria. One of these alarmist writers who foresees the diminution of American influence, urges that when it was agreed to leave Japan to herself in Korea, probably none of the Washington authorities had even a premonition of the abnormal development of Japanese influence or aggression on the continent of East Asia. At that time no fear was expressed that Japan's position in Manchuria would tend to become even more paramount and permanent than that of Russia before the war. In other words, President Taft, who was privy to Mr. Roosevelt's negotiations with Japan, and himself the diplomatic intermediary of some of them, did not contemplate that Japan's freedom in Korea might lead to the prejudice of American interests in Manchuria. And then, quite consistently with the assumption of America's dissatisfaction with the developments in Manchuria, comes the proposal of the present American Secretary of State for the neutralisation of railways in Manchuria; and Japan's prompt rejection of the idea indicates that at no distant date a more definite understanding as to Japan's real position in that country will have to be reached. There is now, it appears, a difference of opinion between the Governments of Tokio and Washington as to the date when the existing treaty expires, the one holding that it terminates in 1912 and the other that it ends in July 1911. Japan's treaties with other Western Powers expire in 1911 and it is considered that the continuance of the treaty with the United States for one year longer would give that country, on account of present tariff conventions, an immense advantage over other nations in trade with Japan, or else compel Japan to extend the present tariff conventions with European nations for another year. As this would mean a considerable loss of revenue to the State, Japan would probably demur to it. So far, however, both countries are firmly adhering to their respective interpretations. The new treaty, when it is drafted, is expected to contain some surprises. Japan's initial step is the introduction into the Diet of a Bill granting the right of landownership to foreigners, a concession aliens in Japan have long sought for in vain, and for lack of which they have been put to great inconvenience. The enactment of this legislation in Japan is regarded as a preliminary to the demand for the same right which Japan is to make when negotiating the new treaty with the United States. A further important concession Japan is expected to ask of America in the new treaty is that of equal treatment with the subjects of all other nations in the matter of immigration and right to naturalisation in the United States. And there will come the tug of war for the States has been anything but generous to Asiatics and we fear severe disappointment is in store for Japan.

The Lieutenant Governor of Eastern Bengal appoints the Police Superintendent of each District, as the officer to whom two copies of each newspaper printed within his district shall be delivered.

IT is rumoured that Mr C. W. E. Cotton, Director of Industries, Madras, will act for Mr. Noel Paton, Director of Commercial Intelligence, when the latter goes on leave.

THE Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company is undertakiug the survey for construction of a line which will run from Moghal Serai through Daltonganje to some suitable point on the East India or Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

FROM the 2nd to the 8th instant, 3 Europeans, 3 East Indians, 22 Native Christians, 260 Hindus and 50 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 338. The death-rate was 34·5 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 37·9. The deaths are thus-classified:—Small-pox, 3; fevers, 92; bowel complaints, 65; and other causes, 178.

DR. C. LLOYD, who succeeds Dr. Meynell, as the special health officer, Mussoorie, has been unable to join the post, having run a small bone into his hand while dissecting the head of a dog. As signs of rabies were found, Dr. Lloyd has proceeded to the Pasteur Institute for treatment.

SIR FREDERICK TREVES anticipates that the new Radium Institute will be be opened next autumn, probably in the month of October.

BY instructions from the War Office some of the Royal Field Artillery batteries at home are making trial of magaphones and speaking trumpets, either of which it is proposed should be issued to units of that branch of the Army. Reports are to be made, from which it may be judged which is the more suitable instrument for use in the field.

THE report of Lieut. Sladen, R. N., Chief Officer of the London Fire Brigade, states that last year 103 persons lost their lives owing to Lon on fires. The total number of fires attended by the brigade during the year was 3,197, of which sixty-two were classed as serious. The principal cause of fires was the careless throwing down of lights.

CLYDE shipbuilders on the Admiralty list have been invited to tender for twenty torpedo-boat destroyers for the British Navy. Fourteen of the destroyers will be of the existing pattern, while the remaining six will be adapted for ocean going service, and will burn liquid fuel. The builders, apart from the initial plans, are left a free hand in their designs.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE VETO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 1.

"THE noble Lord, the member for Chichester, (Lord Edmund Talbot) said in the country recently that the House of Commons could not hold a candle to the House of Lords in debate. (Opposition cries of "Hear, hear"). The last man who tried to hold a candle to the Lords was Guy Fawkes (laughter), and whatever they might think of the House of Lords, he was sure they all rejoiced in the failure of that gentleman's fell design. (Laughter). But on the point of the debating powers of the two Assemblies, he contended that the speeches heard in that House yesterday were at least equal to anything that could be heard in the Lords." The above is an extract from the *Times'* report of the amusing maiden speech, made by Mr. S. L. Hughes who, after watching the House for nearly 20 years from the Reporters' Gallery, has descended (no offence intended,) to the floor of the assembly to remain I hope a member for another 20 years or until he is made a Peer—if it is not libellous to suggest such a fate for so uncompromising a Radical. A fair critic must, I think, admit that the debate began by the Prime Minister on Tuesday in a speech marked by his usual lucidity and with less of his ordinary phlegm has been sustained at a high level, though I cannot say that novelty was the most characteristic feature of the arguments of either side. The fact is that there is nothing new to be said on a subject that has already been rendered threadbare. One of the few exceptions to the general rule was Lord Hugh Cecil, who is always interesting and who affords an example of the truth that the Eugenist's eldest born member of a family is not always the cleverest. Lord Hugh spoke on Wednesday and made a bold claim for the continuance of the existing relations between social rank and public service. I do not think that some of the new baronets quite appreciated his allusion to them as a "homely instance" of the respect that is still paid to the hereditary principle. He meant that nobody would accept a knighthood if he could obtain a baronetcy, but *pace* Lord Hugh I have heard of such cases. The irreverent young Radicals scoffed when Lord Hugh explained his ideas of House of Lords Reform—an assembly of 400, of which 350 should be drawn from the hereditary Peerage. Undismayed he continued with almost apostolic fervour to maintain that we must for the good of the nation preserve the idea of social rank and public service. It would have the advantage of many other proposals in being perfectly simple—50 of the members of the new Assembly would be drawn from outside the hereditary Peerage and would comprise Colonial Ministers and Nonconformist ministers of distinction, and distinguished persons of various kinds—and there was the further consideration that the principle was pressed at the outset as far as it could be pressed. "I look upon the constitutions," he said, in concluding a really fine speech, "with something more than the reverence with which a man of good taste looks upon an ancient and beautiful building. I look upon it as a temple of the twin deities of liberty and order, which Englishmen have so long worshipped to the glory of their country. Let us, then, go into the temple and con over its stones and saturate ourselves with its atmosphere and then continuing its traditions let us adorn and embellish it. Then we, too, shall partake of something of its renown, our figures will perhaps be found in it, our names be graven on its stone and so we shall attain a measure of its immortality. High on the eminence of its glory our fame will stand safe and secure, safe from the waters of oblivion, safe from the tide of time." Mr. Birrell followed. He was in his best form and his speech was what Mr. Wyndham generously described it a "delightful treat." Referring to Lord H. Cecil's eloquent defence of heredity, the Chief Secretary said that the noble Lord had almost made the honourable baronetcy acceptable to his mind. Before he had sympathized with a distinguished Liberal who in former days had to accept knighthood when becoming a law officer and who exclaimed—"Thank God, the indignity will perish with me," but so insidious were the arguments of the noble Lord that for the moment his sturdy Radicalism was undermined. There was a great deal of this sort of thing, but I can only refer to another of his wittieisms. He was discussing of what should be the qualifications of a Peer. People outside, he said, would think a master of foxhounds was at least as much entitled to be a member of the House of Lords as a retired Governor from New Zealand. "Though not a sporting man," he added, "I am all for the master of foxhounds." On the Liberal side, however, the best speech from a debating point of view so far has been that of Mr. Churchill. Mr. Lloyd-George must look to his laurels.

THE FEMINIST MOVEMENT.

The Suffragettes continue to be on their good behaviour and the new Home Secretary, contrasting his freedom from proceedings which tormented the soul of his predecessor, congratulates himself on holding his present post in piping times of peace. This description of the existing attitude of the ladies to his department was given by him yesterday, in answering a question respecting the new prison rules he has framed for the Suffragettes, now that they have ceased at any rate for the time being to go to prison. He is shocked that his action in this matter should be regarded by a section of the Press as "a reflection upon the humanity and good sense" of his noble friend, Viscount Gladstone. A pretty good mouthful by the way. "I was careful," he added, "at the time when I made my announcement to state that my views were in full harmony with his, and I hope every reason to believe that he would have taken this or some similar step had he been so fortunate as to remain at the Home Office during the piping times of peace." So fortunate! Does Mr. Winston Churchill mean to imply that it is less fortunate to be appointed Governor-General of South Africa and created a Peer of the realm? Some people would say that certain words of his own used later in the same sitting about Mr. Balfour would apply to the rather ambiguous allusion to Viscount Gladstone. "He did not mean it, and did not say it, but he might have meant it and might have said it with perfect truth." As I have had occasion to point out before, Cabinet Ministers do not usually accept oversea appointments, even Governor-Generalships. The only exceptions I can think of are the late Lord Ripon and Lord Selborne. Lord Ripon is dead. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum.* Lord Selborne as a Minister was pretty much in the same level as Viscount Gladstone and both had the additional defect of being overshadowed by their fathers. But that is a digression. To return to the Suffragettes. I cannot help thinking that the action of that great body, the National Union of Teachers which has this week been holding its Annual Conference at Plymouth in deciding that its President next year shall be a lady, is likely to be more helpful to the Suffragettes than half a dozen raids in the House of Commons. The lady designated for the important position named is Miss Cleghorn, head-mistress of one of the public schools in Sheffield, and she received 25,172 against 18,746 votes for the mere male candidate. The voting was not directly for the presidentship but for the position of Vice-President. But by the rules of the Union the person elected Vice-President is *ipso facto* President in the following year. It is true that of the 67,000 members considerably more than half are women, but it is said that Miss Cleghorn owes her success more to the wishes of the men than those even of her own sex. It is said, however, to be obliged to add that at another of these big conferences, so common in Easter Week—that of the Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, a motion to appoint a woman organiser to stengthen the movement among women was defeated by a substantial majority.

LIEUTENANT WOODS.

Although very little has appeared in the Press about the agitation in favour of the reinstatement of Lieutenant Woods, the interest taken in the case, especially in the North of England, can only be described as extraordinary. It has been said by the friends of the young ex-Guardsman that the Conservatives lost Wigan at the recent election simply because their candidate refused, like his opponent a Labour man, to espouse the cause of Lieutenant Woods, and I believe the statement is perfectly true. There is a special reason why the Wigan people should take an interest in the matter. Lieutenant Woods's father is a man of light and leading in the district and as a millowner and colliery owner is a large employer of labour who has always had friendly relations with his employees. Still the Wigan folk are as Lancashire workmen generally are and they would not have championed Lieutenant Woods unless they felt that he had been badly treated. I know him personally and while I do not profess to be a judge as to the qualifications of an ideal officer of the Guards I should say without wishing to be offensive that he is almost too good for that branch of the service. If it is not impertinent to differ from the Secretary of State for War on such a point I entirely disagree with the right hon. gentleman when he suggested at Cochenzie that Lieutenant Woods made a mistake in going into the Army and that his proper *metier* would be the City. At the same time I think he would have been wiser if he had joined the Engineers or the Artillery instead of one of the Household regiments. However that may be, Mr. Haldane was, I am assured, quite wrong in employing as he seems to have done in his speech of last Saturday that the military tribunal reported him to be deficient in the quality of being able to lead men in the field. Their report was never published in its entirety, but I believe that it was communicated to Lieutenant Woods and must have been read by many of his friends. Anyhow I am told by somebody who ought to know that the Court of Inquiry made no such damaging pronouncement. Colonel Woods, father of the much-to-be-pitied young officer, is as I have stated a colliery owner and cotton manufacturer in Lancashire; in Hampshire where he inherited a large estate from his father, he is a country gentleman and formerly commanded the local Yeomanry Corps. One of his officers was Colonel Seely, M. P., the present Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who, I am informed, is one of many M. P.'s who have pledged themselves to support the demand for a fresh inquiry.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Sir George Birdwood has a letter of over a column in length in Wednesday's *Times* replying to various correspondents who have questioned him on his previous communication "Gentes aperimus Eoas." I am afraid that the excellent Bishop of Southwark who has just returned from India, full of missionary zeal and enthusiasm, will rather sorrowfully read that passage in Sir George Birdwood's letter, in which he says, "We seem incapable of our own initiative, or by our own direct administration, to do anything to promote the spiritual joy of the peoples of India, for all the veritable miracles we have worked out for their temporal security, peace and prosperity." At any rate Sir George is not likely to be inundated with invitations to preside at May meetings!

I hear that Mr. J. H. Rivett-Carnac's interesting "Many Memories," has been one of the greatest successes of the publishing season. The book has now run into a second edition, and I hope that Mr. Rivett-Carnac will be encouraged to give us a second volume.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 15.

Colonel Carnegy, Assistant Adjutant-General, Meerut Division, officiates in command of Abbotabad Brigade in place of General Watkis transferred to the Lucknow Brigade.

SIMLA, APRIL 15.

Major W. St. G. Chamier and Captain F. F. Innes of the Lillingston, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport Officers.

Captain A. S. Evans R. E. is posted to the Military Works.

Captain E. V. Aylen and C. Browne R. A. M. C. also Captain G. S. Husband I. M. S. are appointed specialists.

The Government of India have decided that the Indian Military Pensioners residing in the Central Provinces shall be allowed to draw their pension monthly instead of quarterly as at present.

AN engagement is announced between Basil Hatch, of Abbey Lodge, Bath, eldest son of the late Andrew D. Hatch, of Oldfield Park, Bath, and L. Eveline, only daughter of late Major-General O. D. Currie, D. S. O., 13th Hussars and Indian Sikhs of Bombay and London.

THE engagement is announced of E. R. Neave, Indian Civil Service, only son, of the late Colonel Everard Neave, 17th Bengal Cavalry, and Amy Charlotte Balfour-Hay, elder daughter of the late Peter Hay-Paterson, of Leys and Mugdrum, Fife, and Mrs. Hay-Paterson, Lyttelcote, Combe Down, Bath. The wedding will take place in the autumn.

MRS. J. D. REES, wife of the well-known M.P. for Montgomery Boroughs, who is so often heard on Indian affairs, speaking at a meeting of women at Newton, is reported to have said that the more advanced Liberals had been finding her husband not quite advanced enough for them. "I sympathise with them," she said. "He is not nearly advanced enough for me in matters relating to social reform, and we have many a fight on this subject, on which we never have agreed, and I feel sure never will agree. 'Sentimental nonsense,' he is inclined to call schemes I approve, but I think the world was never the worse for sentiment and idealism in the past, and I do not think it is likely to be so in the present or in future. However, Mr. Rees votes [illegible] even if [illegible]

THE LORDS AND THE VETO.

THE BARGAIN WITH THE IRISH.

[Uproar in the House of Commons.

"DIGNITY OF THE PREMIER-SHIP GONE."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 14.

Mr. Asquith made a statement in the House of Commons to-night. He said that if the Lords rejected the Government's policy, they would immediately advise the Crown regarding the steps to be taken to give their policy statutory effect. If they were unable to ensure statutory effect in this Parliament they would resign or dissolve. In no case would they dissolve except on the condition of securing that the judgment of the people, as expressed at the election, should be carried into law during the next Parliament.

LATER

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hope's amendment retaining the Lords' Veto over Bills affecting the prerogatives of the Crown was rejected by 328 votes to 117, and the second resolution was adopted by 351 votes against 246.

The third Veto resolution was adopted by 334 votes to 236.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Mr. Asquith's statement was made in formally introducing the Veto Bill. It was received with deafening cheers and the waving of hats by the Ministerialists.

Mr. Balfour said the announcement was the culmination of the negotiations with the Nationalists, whose vote in favour of the Budget Mr. Asquith had bought. The price paid was the dignity of his office.

The debate was adjourned.

LATER.

Mr. Asquith began to make his statement of policy early in the evening, just before the fall of the guillotine on the second resolution.

Mr. Balfour objected on a point of order.

The Chairman said the statement was not in order, but it might be allowed with the general assent of the House.

Mr. Balfour declared that it was intolerable that such a statement should be made without any opportunity for debating it.

Uproar ensued, the Radicals shouting "Shame" and the Unionists cheering.

Mr. Asquith deferred his statement to the end of the sitting.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Mr. Asquith prefaced his statement by admitting that it was unusual, as it referred to contingencies which had not yet arisen. "But," he continued, "the case is exceptional and unique. The resolutions just passed were approved in principle by the late House of Commons by an enormous majority. They were prominently before the country during the General Election, and they have been supported at every stage in the new House of Commons by majorities rarely below a hundred. Their passage into law was a condition of our effective existence, as otherwise it was impossible to undertake legislation, except the Budget and non-contentious matters, without the risk of futility or even ridicule."

Mr. Balfour in his speech said: "In what position has the Premier put the Crown? I do not say that it is impossible that circumstances will arise making it the duty of the Premier to ask the Sovereign for what are euphemistically called guarantees, but which in plain English mean the nomination of five hundred unfit gentlemen for the honour of Peerages. But the idea of anticipating such advice by months, and suggesting what is nothing short of the destruction of the Constitution in certain unknown and undefined contingencies, is beyond the idea of duty held by any of Mr. Asquith's predecessors."

LATER.

Last night's debate generated great heat and the Unionist cheering of Mr. Redmond as the master of the Liberal party, nearly led to a fracas in the lobbies.

The *Times* says, Mr. Asquith has drunk the cup of humiliation to the dregs. The King will be subjected to embarrassment and indignity unprecedented since 1688.

The *Daily Chronicle* says, the King is a constitutional Sovereign. His Government means Government in accordance with the will of the governed.

The *Daily News* says, if our leaders are defeated or victorious and stick resolutely to their policy, the victory is not far distant.

The *Morning Leader* writes, a dramatic and decisive step has been taken from which return is impossible.

THE HOME BUDGET.

Severe Guillotine Measures.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

Guillotine resolutions with regard to the Budget have been issued. They provide that all the stages shall be passed between the 20th and the 27th of April. Conservatives characterise the Budget gag as steam-roller procedure for stifling debate.

Mr. Asquith announced that the House would adjourn for the Spring recess on the 28th of April, though a sitting might be necessary on the 29th to receive the Royal assent to the Budget. (Cheers.)

THE RUBBER MARKET.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

Rubber shares are buoyant. Oiyah Ceylon Estates Company rose to 3½ to-day.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Probable Action by Lord Morley.

ROYAL COMMISSION MAY BE APPOINTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 14.

Mr. Montagu, replying in the House of Commons to Sir Philip Magnus, said: "The necessity for an improved system of education in India demands comprehensive and urgent recognition. Lord Morley is unable at present to promise the appointment of a Committee or Royal Commission, but he recognises the probable advantage of such a course." He asked Sir Philip Magnus to repeat his question later on.

CEYLON COUNCIL REFORMS.

Chamber of Commerce and Planters' Protest.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

Colonel Seely, replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Hicks-Beach, said that representations had been received from the Chamber of Commerce and the Planters' Association against the proposed reforms in the Ceylon Council, but Government having decided to introduce the elective principle as far as possible, the retention of the privilege of nominating members would not be consistent with the principles of reforms and the Chamber of Commerce had been informed accordingly.

NEW ZEALAND'S GOVERNOR.

Peerage Conferred.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

A Peerage has been conferred on Sir John Dickson-Pounder, the new Governor of New Zealand.

WRECK OF THE "PERICLES."

LONDON, APRIL 14.

Telegrams from Perth state that the Court of Enquiry found that the "Pericles" struck a submerged uncharted obstruction. The Captain and officers were exonerated.

JAPANESE GUESTS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The Prince and Princess Fushimi were entertained at a banquet at the Japanese Embassy in St. Petersburg last evening. A notable gathering was present, including M. Stolypin and Ministers. A reception followed attended by members of the Diplomatic Corps and the Presidents of the Reichsrat and the Duma.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Shortened Route to China and Japan.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

At a meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway to-day, the Chairman said it was expected to complete in September 1,361 miles of continuous track between Wolf Creek and Fort William or Lake Superior, having a lower grade than any transcontinental line. It would shorten the route to China and Japan by about five hundred miles.

CHINESE RAILWAYS.

British Interests will be Upheld.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to Earl Winterton, said, "The principle of spheres of influence regarding railway concessions in China has never been formally repudiated. It is a question how far German and Russian participation in the Hankow-Canton and Hankow-Szechuan loans accords with the spirit of the agreement between the groups concerned, but His Majesty's Government would claim reciprocity on behalf of British groups in similar circumstances."

THE AUSTRALIAN ELECTION.

Success of the Labour Party.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The Labour party in the Commonwealth have secured a good working majority in representatives and probably in the Senate.

THE HANKAU RIOTS.

An Exaggerated Report.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Reuter wires from Hankau that the riots, attributed to cornering and exporting of rice by officials, have broken out in the Changsta province of Hunan. The missions have been destroyed and the Yamen burnt.

The British Consulate and Customs offices have been abandoned and foreigners have taken refuge on board of merchantman. Three British gun-boats are proceeding to "Changtse." No fatalities are reported.

SIR T. R. Wynne, President of the Railway Board, reached Simla yesterday evening.

ARABINDO GHOSE.

Question in Parliament.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asked a long question in the House of Commons with reference to Arabindo Ghose, concluding with a request that a copy of the offending article should be placed in the library.

Mr. Montagu, in reply, said he was not aware that any warrants had been issued against the publishers. "Considerable delay occurs just now in obtaining information. I must ask for patience while the fullest information is being procured. Lord Morley would prefer at present not to commit himself with reference to the request at the end of the question."

THE TEACHINGS OF THE GEETA.

An Apologia from Mr. Brooks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, APRIL 15.

At a lecture on the teaching of the Geeta, Mr. Brooks of the Theosophical Society, made a special reference to the denunciation of the Geeta as a dangerous book by irresponsible authorities having no first hand knowledge of its contents. They believed the Geeta taught a gospel of violence, but the speaker regretted very much that no learned Indian, versed in the teachings of the Geeta, did not come forward to refute this charge and to clear up misconceptions entertained at some quarters. On the contrary the Geeta teaches to the unselfish to fight against passion in the interest of humanity.

THE PUNJAB AND UNITED PROVINCES.

Boundary Question to be Settled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 15.

During the month of March the Hon'ble Mr. Douie, Financial Commissioner, Punjab, met the Hon'ble Mr. Bailie, of the United Provinces Board of Revenue, with a view to laying down a permanent boundary for certain riverine villages on the Jumna river where that river runs between two provinces. A joint report was drawn up recommending local enquiries as to whether people will accept a permanent enquiry. If proposals are carried out it will be necessary to pass a Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council. The Punjab Government are asking the United Provinces whether they agree to the proposal put forward in the joint report.

OPENING OF SHAPURJI BROACHA HALL.

Congratulations to the Donor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, APRIL 15.

The foundation stone of the Roychand Dipchand's Library and Shapurji Barjoorji Broacha Hall was laid this evening by the Collector amongst great rejoicing. It being Mr. Shapoorji's sixty-fifth birthday the Collector, Mr. Wales, on behalf of the grateful town, wired his congratulations to Mr. Shapurji.

EXPLOITING COAL NEAR MOGULSERAI.

New Agreement Signed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALAHABAD, APRIL 15.

The agreement between the Secretary of State, Railway Companies and the Dokhara Ramgarh Coal Company has now been signed, presumably the three parties now interested, namely, the two railway companies and the coal company, will now proceed to divide up the coal area between them in accordance with terms of the agreement. When this has been completed, it is to be hoped the railway connection between the Coalfield and the railway to eastward will be hurried on in order that immediate progress may be made in opening out mines whence very large increase in coal output may be expected. Should collieries prove success the Railway connection to the west at or near Moghulserai must naturally follow.

THE GREAT MANDALAY FIRE.

Twenty-five Lakhs Damage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 15.

The Mandalay papers to hand estimate the damage done by the great fire, at twenty-five lakhs of rupees, and say that upwards twenty thousand people have been rendered homeless. Apparently several people perished in the flames and a number of children are said to be missing. No details as to this are, however, as yet to hand.

SCIENCE INSTITUTE FOR BARODA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 15.

A scheme has recently been elaborated by Dr. Jackson, of Baroda College, for the founding of a Science Institute in that State with a view to the ultimate creation of a Science University. The scheme is at present before the Education Commission. Plans of the proposed institute have been prepared by Mr. Coyle, State Architect, and have been sanctioned by the Maharaja, after further valuable suggestions by Dr. Traves of the Tata Institute. Estimated cost of building amounts to some three lakhs.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY POLICE OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day a police officer of the Colutola Thana was charged by a shop-keeper with assault. It appeared that while enquiring into a pick-pocket case the police officer asked complainant to give false evidence. Complainant refused and he was assaulted. The case is adjourned.

A LAHORE PLEADER SUSPENDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, APRIL 15.

The Division Bench of the Punjab Chief Court has suspended Lala Amolak Ram pleader of Lyallpore, for two months, under the Legal Practitioners Act.

THE BHAI PARMANAND'S CASE.

Counsel's Addresses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 15.

Bhai Parmanand, M.A.'s case, under 110 (f), came up for argument to-day in the Court of Mr. Harrison, Special Magistrate. Mr Bevan Petman, Government advocate, appeared for the Crown and Lala Dwarka Das, pleader, for accused. Mr. Petman said that the allegation against the police of placing a bomb manual in the box of Parmanand was utterly baseless. The police had no motive of implicating Parmanand. Describing the nature of the bomb manual, Mr. Petman said that it was exactly a copy of one filed in the Alipore bomb case and the possession of such a document was sufficient to make the possessor a dangerous man to society. Proceeding, he said, that accused took a keen interest in politics of a national character. He was an associate and a great friend of AjitSingh and Lajpat Rai with whom he used to hold correspondence from England. Accused was a constant correspondent to notorious newspapers such as the "Punjabee," the "Hindustan," the "India," the "Hitakari," and others. Then, again, accused drafted a scheme of governing India with details as to its constitution and Mr. Petman remarked that a person capable of writing out that plot was also capable of possessing a manual. When the "Punjabee" riot took place in 1907 accused was collecting subscriptions in England for those who were convicted in that riot. He held correspondence with James of Paris, the author of "Ca Ira" which has been proscribed. Considering all these points it is amply borne out, Mr. Petman proceeded, that accused was not satisfied with the condition of the country and was trying to bring about a revolution.

Lala Dwarka Das who represented accused said that all evidence taken together amounted to a mere intention on the part of accused which he did not disseminate and unless it was proved that he acted or attempted to act on that idea no offence was committed. As regards the bomb manual, Counsel said that it was possible it might have been found among Ajit Singh's papers and the police-getting hold of it place the same in Paramanand's box. Even admitting accused had in his possession a bomb manual it did not prove him to be a dangerous man. Lajpat Rai asked accused to send some books from England as the former had an intention to start a political library in Lahore for advanced students. As regards the scheme of governing India after the English had left, Counsel said that accused was a student of history and he might have jotted down some notes here and there. At best they were dreams of a visionary who had been pursuing visionary reading. Accused had no connection with Ajit Singh or K. Choudhri. James of Paris was a classmate of accused while in England and James was then not so notorious. The case was adjourned to the next day.

BOMBAY OBSERVATORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 15.

In connection with the Annual Reports of Directors of Observatories at Kodaikanal and Madras, and at Bombay and Alibag, Dr. Gilbert, Director-General, has the following remarks to offer:—

Kodaikanal—The spectroheliograph of the Littrow type, which the Assistant Director has constructed and attached to the existing spectroheliographs is now working well, in order that photographs in the C. line may be made greater. Dispersion is however desirable, and I am endeavouring to borrow two prisms in India for the purpose.

Bombay.—The length of time spent in the bringing out of the Bombay magnetic data is much to be regretted, but I am satisfied that the Director has done all that he could to hasten the matter. The examination of the temperature conditions of the earlier record and the difficulties at the Government press are chiefly responsible for the delay. There appears to be justification for expecting that publication will shortly be effected. The reason which led me to transfer the calendar sunshine recorder from Bombay to Simla was that the conditions at Bombay were unfavourable for quantitative reliance upon the results obtained.

STORM EXPECTED IN BAY OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 15.

Very bad weather is being experienced in the Bay of Bengal and telegram from the Calcutta Meteorological Office, this morning, states that signals suggest great danger. The disturbance is intense and a cyclone is centering about latitude 15 and longtitude 91, moving slowly in a northern direction, probably curving towards the north-east.

THE AMERICAN TOURISTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, APRIL 15.

The last batch of American tourists arrived in Benares and visited all places of interest. They leave this evening for Lucknow.

CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, APRIL 15.

Crop telegrams show no change in the agricultural outlook, but rain is urgently needed over the greater part of Northern India. It is feared the late rains may prejudice the agricultural prospects in Bengal, Eastern Bengal and parts of the United Provinces. Cattle disease is reported from the hill districts of Eastern Bengal, parts of Rajputana and no less than from sixteen districts of the United Provinces prices are fluctuating.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following telegram has been sent from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, dated 13th April, 1910:—Standing crops slightly damaged insects parts Hyderabad, unfavourable wind Upper Sind Frontier, generally good elsewhere. Rabi harvesting generally in progress. Threshing continues parts Hyderabad, Broach, Kolaba, Khandesh, Nasik, Mahi Kantha. Cotton picking progressing parts Gujarat, West Khandesh, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha, Kolhapur. Lands being prepared for next season parts Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Broach, Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Deccan, generally in good condition. Drinking water generally sufficient except parts Sholapur, Belgaum. Irrigation water adequate except parts Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum. Grain stocks sufficient. Prices fallen Panch Mahals, Surat, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, risen Sukkur, Ahmedabad, Broach, Kolaba, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 28 to 45, Gujarat 15 to 30, Konkan 2 to 26, Deccan 11 to 32, Karnatak 24 to 37 per cent. less than normal.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 15.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mons Arsenieff, Consul General for Russia in Calcutta been given private entree at Government House.

Lieutenant Ransford, 9th Bhopal Infantry, and Lieutenant Gonne, 110th Maharathas, are appointed to the Burma Military Police.

The Rev. F. H. Smith is appointed probationary Chaplain, Lucknow Establishment.

Dr. D. B. Spooner, Superintendent, Archeological Survey, has been granted three months' leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Sykes, British Consul General in Khorasan, has been given seven months' leave.

Captain Franklin, I.M.S., will hold temporary charge of his duties. Lieutenant-Colonel Minchin, Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, is granted one year's leave. Captain Harris become his successor.

Lieutenant-Colonel Prichard is posted as Divisional Judge of Peshawar.

Mr. Barton is appointed Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral.

Major Rawlinson is posted as Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier.

Provincial recognition of the appointment of Mon. Arsenieff as Russian Consul-General in Calcutta and of Mr. Ireland as Consul for Belgium at Karachi have been confirmed.

The appointment of Mr. Cashqr, Vice-Consul for Chilli at Chittagong and of Mr. Kauffeld as Vice-Consul for Chilli at Rangoon has been provisionally recognised.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel S. Westcott, R. A. M. C., and Major W. Selby, I. M. S., are gazetted Hon. Surgeons on the Viceroy's staff.

Colonel A. Hamilton Gordon to be Director, Military Operations, Army Head Quarters, vice General Mullaly appointed to Peshawar.

Colonel R. Wapshire to be Commandant, Indian Cavalry School, with rank of Brigadier General.

Lieutenants T. and O. Mally and G. Ireland are permitted to exchange.

Royal sanction is announced to the addition of the words "Jacob's Horse" to the Regiment of 130th Baluchis.

Indian Army promotions—Majors H. E. Pritchard, H. L. Richardson and F. W. Rea to be Lieut-Colonels.

Captains W. J. Ottley, E. H. Sweet, H. T. Fulton, A. F. Hislop, E. N. Heale and A. G. Corbett to be Majors.

I. M. S. Lieut-Colonel C. C. Manigold to be Colonel.

Retirements.—Colonel R. A. Cole from the 1st ultimo, Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Dobbs from 1st proximo and I. M. S. Lieut-Colonel W. B. Browning from 17th proximo.

ARABINDO GHOSE'S PAPER.

Printer Released on Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, released the printer of "Karmayogin," Arabindo Ghose's paper, on a bail of Rs. 2,000, as directed by the High Court.

NEW RUBBER COMPANY.

Capital of Three or Four Lakhs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 15.

A new rubber company under the name of Kevala Rubber and Produce Co., Ltd., with headquarters at Kottayam, will be registered in 2 or 3 weeks with a capital of 3 or 4½ lakhs of rupees, divided into 10,000 or 15,000 shares of Rs. 30. Mr. J. John, of Messrs. R. John and Sons, Alleppy, is the managing director, and the other directors are Mr. John Chandy, K.C., Mr. Mammon Mapillay and Mr. K. V. Chakka.

PARNELLISM AND CRIME.

Sir R. Anderson's Statement.

"Blackwood" for April, received by yesterday's mail, contains the article by Sir R. Anderson, which has aroused the ire of Irish Nationalists. He writes:—

To the present hour I do not know whether the Home Secretary was then aware of my authorship of "The Times" articles of 1887 on "Parnellism and Crime," for in relation to that matter I acted with strict propriety in dealing with Mr. Monro (and not with the Secretary of State. I made no secret, however, of the fact that in my Whitehall days I wrote for the Press, and this may have made the Home Office suspicious of me after I went to Scotland Yard. But if Sir Adolphus Liddell had been at Whitehall, he would have treated me frankly and as a gentleman, and I should have given him the facts, and I should have told him that when I was gazetted a Police Commissioner I said good-bye to journalism.

In those days, moreover, the Radicals were very touching about Home Rule and with good reason. For whatever his admirers may say about Mr. Gladstone's change of front on that question the sudden conversion of his followers was flagrantly dishonest. There were individuals among them, perhaps, who had been wavering, and were ready at once to follow the lead he gave them; but for a whole political party to turn right-about-face in such a matter at a day's notice—this was an event which has lowered the whole tone of public life in this country. And their leader offered them no bridge by which to cross from one to the other. With incomparable ability and force he had exposed the falseness of the Home Rule agitation and the evils which its success would entail, but he never made any attempt to refute the powerful arguments he had used in warning the country against it. As a matter of fact, indeed, the narrative of Lord Morley's 'Life of Gladstone' gives proof that to the last the Liberal leader was unable to devise any safeguards against the dangers in which Irish Home Rule would involve this country.

THE KING AT HIS FIRST AVIATION MEETING.

The King who is staying at Biarritz for the first time attended an aviation meeting on the 29th. His Majesty was fortunate in avoiding the disappointments frequent at these gatherings, for he witnessed several flights, and M. Bleriot, the hero of the Channel flight, himself ascended at the request of his Majesty. The King, on his arrival, was received by M. Dussol de Gartassac and afterwards the president of the meeting, Dr. Gallard, was presented to his Majesty. The King then entered a carriage and drove to the sheds through a short route kept by men of the 49th Regiment. His Majesty inspected several machines, and conversed with M. and Mme. Bleriot. M. Bleriot did not intend to fly, but afterwards, for his Majesty's gratifications, he donned his blue flying-suit and went up. Meanwhile, M. Leblanc flew three times round the course, keeping low. The King watched with interest. Then M. Bleriot himself came out and made a short flight. His fine management of the aeroplane caused it to resemble nothing so much as a huge dragon-fly glittering in the sunshine. But his engine was not working properly and he descended. The King thanked him for his exhibition, remarking that he was greatly interested in seeing the case with which he alighted. M. Leblanc then again ascended, winning the prize for the total distance flown and the greatest height. Capt. Burgeat attempted an ascent, but the only result was a narrow escape of collision with a number of motor cars. The King stayed to witness M. Leblanc's competitive flight before returning to Biarritz.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

On Tuesday, when the House met after a short Easter adjournment, Mr. Asquith introduced his resolutions proposing to establish the financial supremacy of the House of Commons, limit the Veto of the Lords, and shorten the life of Parliaments to five years. A fierce debate began, and still continues.—Mr. E. P. O'Kelly, Nationalist, was returned unopposed for West Wicklow.—In the Recess Mr. Balfour visited the South of France, and Mr. Lloyd George rested at Brighton, suffering from neuritis.—The Easter Holidays were favoured with fine weather, and there was a general exodus of the people to the country and seaside.—An unusual number of climbers attempted the Welsh mountains, and the week has been marked by two fatalities, Mr Donald Robertson, of the Foreign Office, who fell on the Foehlwyd Mountain, and died without recovering consciousness, and Mr. Leonard Salt, of Burton on-Trent, who lost his hold when climbing Lliwedd, one of the spurs of Snowdon, and was killed on the spot.—Mr. Haldane, addressing meetings in his constituency, has attached the proposals of the Peers for their own reform as containing little recognition of democratic principles.—Mr. Walter Long, M.P., unveiled a memorial statue of the late Colonel Saunderson at Portadown on Tuesday.—The Centre Party Union, formerly the Middle Classes Defence Organization, protests against the forcing of another General Election on the country.—The Social-Democratic Party, the Independent Labour Party, the National Union of Teachers, The National Association of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks, the Postal Clerks' Association, and a number of other political societies and trade unions held their annual conference during the Easter holidays.—The Miners' Federation has advised the Welsh miners to accept the proposals put forward by the owners.—The heated contest between the Liberal and Labour Parties in the Mid-Glamorgan by-election was brought to a close yesterday.—Mr. Charles R. Peers, M.A., has been appointed Inspector of Ancient Monuments.—An ex-soldier who was bitten by a mad dog at Gibraltar last September died last week from hydrophobia after terrible suffering.—A verdict of "Wilful murder" was returned against Thomas Jesshope, charged with stabbing a fellow employe, at the Empire Musichall, Camberwell.—John Alexander Dickman, charged with the murder of Mr. J. Nesbit, was again remanded by Newcastle on Wednesday.—Mr. C. S. Rolls last Thursday made a record British flight on his Wright bi-plane, covering about 26 miles.

So far as can be at present foreseen, the King will not be back in London till about the last week of April. The Queen's plans are uncertain. In view of the political situation it was practically decided when the King went away that their Majesties would not take the usual Mediterranean cruise after the King's stay at Biarritz, but as there is no present evidence of any imminent crisis a short cruise may be found practicable. Failing this, it is expected that her Majesty will go to Copenhagen at a fairly early date and will there meet her sister the Empress Marie, who was prevented this year from paying her accustomed spring visit to the Queen in London.

King Edward has benefited greatly from the open-air life at Biarritz. On Good Friday his Majesty attended Divine Service at the English Church, and drove by motor-car to Cambo in the afternoon; on Sunday he again was present at Divine Service, journeying in the afternoon to Lac d'Irieu. The King attended a race meeting on Monday, and on the following day spent some time at the Biarritz aviation meeting, where several flights were witnessed.

The Queen and Princess Victoria were present on Monday at the annual steeplechases of the West Norfolk Hunt Club at Fakenham. The silver cup presented by the Prince of Wales was won by Mr. M. Graham's Chum, and the King's silver cup by Mr. J. A. Keith's Roll Call for the second year in succession. The Queen personally presented the King's trophy and congratulated Mr. Keith on his success. She said that she was particularly pleased to hear that Roll Call had previously been a King's Cup winner, and added that she would inform his Majesty at the earliest opportunity.

The Prince of Wales was present on Saturday afternoon at Twickenham at the final match for the Rugby Army Cup, and at the close of the match presented the cup to the captain of the winning team.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have returned to town. Their Royal Highnesses were in the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon during a considerable part of the debate on the Government's Veto resolutions.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has arrived at Nairobi after a successful shooting expedition. His Royal Highness left on Tuesday for the Kapiti plains. He sails for home next Monday.

Princess Alexander of Teck, who has been on a visit to her mother, the Duchess of Albany, at Clarmont, gave birth to a son on Tuesday morning.

The condition of H.R.H. and the infant prince is satisfactory.

This is Princess Alexander's third child, Princess May, born in 1906, being the eldest and Prince Rupert, born in 1907, the second. The news was received with great joy in Esher, and the bells of the parish church were rung in honour of the event. It is expected that the christening will take place at Esher Church. Prince Alexander is staying at Claremont, where a large number of congratulatory messages were received during the day.

The German Emperor has received a present of 12 Italian cypresses from the Earl of Pembroke's garden at Wilton, as a souvenir of his Majesty's visit to Wilton when he was last in England.

According to a telegram from Dresden, the Tsaritsa is about to undertake a cure at the "Weisser Hirsch" sanatorium, near Dresden.

A Reuter telegram from Stockholm states that the Crown Princess of Sweden, the elder daughter of the Duke of Connaught, gave birth to a daughter on Monday morning. Her Royal Highness has two sons, the Dukes of Westerbotten and Upland, this being her first daughter. The infant Princess will receive the names of Ingrid Victoria Sofia Louise Margaretha. Mother and child are progressing favourably.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has left Lambeth Palace for the Continent.

The Countess of Dudley continues to make satisfactory progress towards convalescence. No further bulletins will be issued.

Viscount and Viscountess Goschen have returned to England from Portugal.

The Earl and Countess of Desart, who have been with their daughter, Lady Sybil Cutting, in Egypt during the illness of her husband, Mr. Bayard Cutting which terminated fatally on March 10, are returning to England in the P. and O. ss. Egypt, and expect to arrive at 2, Rutland-gardens, to-day. Lord Desart has been seriously ill since the death of his son-in-law.

The Earl of Dunraven, whose condition has much improved, has left the Ritz Hotel for Kenry House, Putney.

The Marchioness of Bath is progressing quite favourably. She is now able to leave her room, but is still confined to the house.

Earl Grey arrived at Montreal on Monday morning from New York, and will remain there until to-morrow, when he goes to Ottawa.

Viscount and Viscountess Gladstone, who have been spending Easter at Hawarden Rectory, are meeting a number of relatives and friends who are staying at Hawarden, including Lady Penrhyn, Lord Rendel, Lord Armitstead, and the Dean of Lincoln. They are expected to make other farewell visits before they leave on April 30 for South Africa.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer returned to London on Monday from Brighton. Lloyd George has accepted an invitation to preside at the Anglesey Choir Eisteddfod on Whit Monday. On the same day he will be entertained at a mayoral banquet at Beaumaris.

Mrs. Asquith, who has been away in Switzerland has returned to 10, Downing-street, and was in the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon while the Prime Minister was making his Veto speech.

Lady Northcliffe left on Wednesday for the Continent and will be away for some weeks.

Mr. Richard C. Kerens, the newly appointed American Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, arrived in London on Tuesday morning on his way to Vienna.

Sir George Reid, the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia, spent the Easter recess in France.

Mr. Roosevelt will leave Southampton for New York on June 10 by the Hamburg-American liner Kaiserin Auguste Victoria.

Sir John McLeavy Brown, C.M.G., Councillor of the Chinese Legation, returned to town last evening from Bonn, where he has been spending Easter.

Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Campbell has now almost recovered from his recent indisposition.

Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace has left London for St. Petersburg.

Mr. Forster, M. P., is much better, and hopes to resume his Parliamentary duties in a few days.

Mr. John Gretton, M. P., who has been confined to his room for over a week by a severe attack of influenza, has been ordered by his doctors to take a short rest.

The health of Sir Francis Channing, M. P., has considerably improved, and he is now able to attend to his Parliamentary duties.

Commander Edward Simpson, of the American Embassy, and Mrs. Simpson stayed at Hereford for Easter. Mr. Arthur Orr and Mrs. Orr spent the Easter recess at Brackley, near Banbury.

The Lord Chief Justice, who is reported to be better, will resume his judicial duties after the Easter recess.

Mr. Justice Sutton is progressing quite favourably. It is at present uncertain, however, when he will be able to resume his judicial duties.

Lord Mersey and Sir Samuel Evans will be entertained at a banquet by the Bar of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division on April 8.

General Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny, who is staying at Brighton for the benefit of his health, is progressing as favourably as can be expected.

Lieutenant-General Sir Orial Tanner, who has been ill for some considerable time, is still weak. He hopes to be well enough to leave with Lady Tanner for Brighton next Tuesday.

The condition of Lady Holland, the wife of Sir William Holland, is improving, although her progress towards recovery is somewhat slow.

Lady Thomas, the wife of Sir Inigo Thomas, has now quite recovered from her recent indisposition.

Mr. Alfred East, A. R. A., President of the Royal Society of British Artist, has been elected an honourary member of the Royal Academy of Arts of Milan.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have appointed Mr. Charles R. Peers, M. A., to be Inspector of Ancient Monuments. Mr. Peers was educated at Charterhouse and King's College, Cambridge. Since 1905 he has been Architectural Editor of the Victoria County Histories. He is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and their secretary since 1908. He is an Assistant Commissioner on the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments (England).

There is some improvement in the condition of Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid, who, however, is still confined to his bed. His progress towards recovery is stated to be somewhat slow.

The appointment of Mr. Thomas Randal Swift to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the East Africa Protectorate is gazetted.

Mr. Horace Smith sat for the first time on Monday at Westminster Police Court after his severe illness, dating from the end of January.

Mr. William Coleman, Chief Clerk of the Rochester County Court, was presented on Saturday by the solicitors, officials, and others at the Court with a silver tea and coffee service in celebration of his completing 50 years' official service. He has served under six County Court Judges.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress will be "At Home" at the Mansion House to members of the Society of Warwickshire Folk in London on Saturday afternoon, April 30, from 3 to 5 o'clock. The Lady Mayoress will hold an afternoon reception at the Mansion House on Friday, May 6, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

Lord Kinnaird will preside at the dinner to Sir John Murray in connexion with the Michael Sars Expedition for the exploration of the deeper waters of the North Atlantic. Among those who will be present are:—Sir A. Geikie, Mr. J. J. H. Teall, F.R.S., Dr. H. R. Mill, Admiral Pelham Aldrich, Dr. F. G. Ogilvie, C.B., Sir John Jackson, M.P., Sir John Tweedy, and Sir George Reid. Those who wish to be present should apply to the Hon. Secretary of the Atlantic Union, 13a, Cockspur-street, S.W.

The Duke of Montrose, the Marquis of Hamilton, M.P., and the Marchioness of Hamilton, and Lord and Lady Castlemaine were among the passengers by the R.M.S.P. Amazen, which arrived at Southampton from Brazil and the River Plate.

Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Burnell and Viscount Valletort were among the passengers by the R.M.S.P. Danube, which left Southampton for Brazil and the River Plate.

Canon Drew, rector of Hawarden, became dangerously ill on Monday evening, and Tuesday morning he underwent an operation for acute intestinal trouble. His condition is grave.

The Obituary list of the week includes:—Col. W. A. Battine, Col. C. H. Beck, C. B., Lieut.-Col. S. H. H. Edwards, and Canon Drew.—"Times."

THE ADMISSION OF BAR STUDENTS.

Indian Students and New Regulations.

A correspondent writes to the "Times":—The revised Consolidated Regulations of the Four Inns of Court have attracted much attention, more particularly in respect to the abolition of the preliminary examination and the variation in the academic qualifications for the admission of students. Hitherto the passing of "a public examination at any University; within the British dominions" has entitled persons not otherwise disqualified to admission without preliminary examination; but when the new rules come into force a very important distinction will be drawn between the Universities of the United Kingdom and those of the overseas dominions of the King. The new schedule of recognised tests includes the matriculation, entrance, and preliminary examinations of the English, Scotch and Irish Universities, as well as the Senior Local and School Certificate Examinations of Oxford and Cambridge. The only item in the schedule relating to education in the overseas dominions of the King provides for the recognition of "any examination held by any University in the British dominions, approved by the Council of Legal Education, which entitles those who pass it to a degree of that University." The addition of the words last quoted excludes recognition hitherto given of matriculation and intermediate tests. In most of the Indian Universities a youth may not matriculate before he has attained the age of sixteen. After that, two years are required to pass the intermediate examination, whether in arts or the science course, and ordinarily a youth cannot hope to receive the B.A. or any other degree until he has completed his twentieth year. The net effect of the new regulations, therefore, is that, while it will be possible as hitherto for youths educated in this country to be called to the Bar when they have attained the minimum age of twenty-one, the Indian, South African or Ceylon student will then only be in the early stages of keeping terms. Recent events including the disbarment of and refusal to call certain Indians, have drawn attention to the large number of Indians studying at Gray's and Lincoln's Inns, and the benchers are known to have been considering the question of exercising a closer disciplinary control over young men keeping terms. The changes made in the Consolidated Regulations would seem to be inspired by a desire to discourage youths coming from abroad at too early an age, and to ensure adequacy of general education. Already the discussion of the revised regulations has led to modification in one particular. The rules were to come into force on Oct. 1 next; but it has now been decided to continue the preliminary examination of the Inns until Jan. 1. It should be added that the rules reserve to the Council of Legal Education full authority to recognise such other examination in lieu of the present schedule as they may from time to time decide. It follows that the general rule as to a degree being necessary in the case of students from abroad may be mitigated by the inclusion of specified examinations of a less advanced kind. Moreover, the benchers of any of the Inns may relax or dispense with the rule in any individual case "in which they think special circumstances justify such a course."

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM SIDNEY SMITH MULCASTER, of London Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea Sussex, late of the Madras Staff Corps, an Indian Mutiny veteran, who died on January 10, aged eighty-four, son of the late Capt. Sir William Howe Mulcaster, aide-de-camp to King William IV., left estate of the gross value of 20,707*l.*

MR. ASQUITH'S VETO RESOLUTION.

Great Debate in the House of Commons.

MR. BALFOUR'S IRONICAL BANTER.

The House of Commons re-assembled on March 29 after the very brief Easter interval.

MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH.

When Mr. Asquith rose to move the resolution upon which the policy of the Government regarding the House of Lords is to be founded—namely, "That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider the relations between the two Houses of Parliament and the question of the duration of Parliament," he was acclaimed by his party. He delivered his speech with considerable emphasis, and at times his declamation had in it an impassioned ring. He began by laying stress on three facts; for the first time the House of Lords had taken upon itself to reject the whole financial provision for the year, a General Election had been held, in which the relations between the two Houses in regard both to finance and to general legislation were, at any rate, the leading issue; and spontaneous action had been taken by the Lords which amounted to an admission that the complacency with which that body regarded itself was not shared by the nation at large. These things marked a substantial advance since the time of the Campbell-Bannerman resolution and gave imperious urgency to the motion which he asked the House to pass. He had come, he proceeded, to the conclusion that in this country there was both room and need for a Second Chamber; but he denied that we now lived, except in name, under a bi-cameral system. When the party led by Mr. Balfour was in power only one Chamber counted—namely, the House of Commons: when the Liberal Party had a majority, again there was only one Chamber that counted—namely, the House of Lords. It was true, however, that some Liberal measures were allowed by the Lords to become law, but this was on purely tactical grounds. As an example he mentioned the Trade Disputes Bill, which was a measure highly offensive to the other House. He described that Assembly as completely partisan, always ready to pass the Bills of one party, always ready to reject or maim those of the other, and as only anxious not to risk its own skin. It was a caricature, a travesty, of a Second Chamber. Explaining the views of the Government, he said, he did not think they desired a Second Chamber which could be described as in any sense co-ordinate with the House of Commons. They desired to see maintained in all its integrity the predominance of the Commons in legislation. But there were functions which could be usefully discharged, consistently with that predominance, by a Second Chamber, functions of consultation, revision, and, subject to proper safeguards, of delay. The body entrusted with these powers ought to be a body resting upon a democratic, not hereditary, basis, a body representative of and dependent upon the will of the nation. From this it followed that the resolutions which he would propose in Committee were not put forward as a final or adequate solution of the problem with which they had to deal. As to the action lately taken by the House of Lords, it was ambiguous, and it was taken in a thin House. "The backwoodsmen," observed the right hon. gentleman amid loud laughter, "have not yet disclosed their secret." In the meantime the Commons had to deal with the House of Lords as it was in order to prevent a repetition of the unconstitutional raid of last year into the domains of finance; they had to secure that the wishes of the people as expressed by the mature and reiterated decision of their representatives should in all legislation be predominant, and they had to provide by adequate safeguards that the elected House should not outstay its authority.

Coming to the resolutions which were to be moved in Committee to carry out these purposes, he said they were not to be treated as clauses in a Bill; they formed the broad basis upon which a Bill might be built up. Justifying the first of these resolutions, which was intended to secure for the Commons financial autonomy, he explained that tacking—a purely speculative possibility, he called it—was guarded against in advance by entrusting to the Speaker the power of deciding whether or not a Bill was a Money Bill. His second resolution provided a new remedy for the evil of deadlock between the two branches of the Legislature. But for the right of the Crown to create new peers, there was under the present law no way out from a constitutional "impasse" of that kind; and in his opinion the resolution passed in the Lords, that the possession of a peerage should not of itself give a right to sit and vote, would deal a fatal blow at this royal prerogative. In any case the creation of peers was a thing not to be undertaken lightly; the right should only be exercised in case of need; but in a case of need it ought, declared the right hon. gentleman amid cheers, to be exercised without fear. He admitted that in the past he had coquetted with the plan of Referendum, but he had since arrived at the conclusion that for some situations it would be unsuited, and that it would tend largely to undermine the responsibility and independence of Parliament. He also gave reasons for declining to accept the expedient of a joint session of the two Houses when a deadlock occurred, and then, enlarging on the Government's proposal to limit the Lords' Veto, he mentioned that this was the course recommended by John Bright in 1884. After replying to the argument that the adoption of a suspensive Veto in lieu of the absolute Veto of the Lords would result in a system of Single Chamber government, he described in an eloquent passage of his speech how in our history the past had been harmonised with the needs of the present and the aspirations of the future. The Veto of the Sovereign, he said was as dead as Queen Anne, and had the Monarchy suffered? No. The Crown was held by our gracious sovereign by a far securer tenure than the tenure of the Tudors. But there was one sterilising factor in the Constitution which had not changed, still remained a menace and an obstacle to progressive legislation. This was the absolute Veto of the Lords, which must go, as the Veto of the Crown had gone.

MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. Balfour, whose delicate, ironical banter of the Government greatly amused the House, commented on the want of absolute unanimity on the other side of the House upon the question of the utility of a Second Chamber. The Prime Minister apparently had finally decided to accord moderate approval to the system provided that the Second Chamber was bereft of all power. He supposed that it was owing to the divergence of views in the Cabinet that a proposal had been brought forward which would neither mend the Lords nor end them. Surely the rational course for the Government to take would be to begin by reforming the other House so as to fit it to perform the moderate functions which it was proposed to allow it to discharge. The basis of the Prime Minister's speech was that there had been a series of deadlocks between the two Houses, and that an aggressive hereditary assembly had made it impossible to carry on the government of the country. But what example did the right hon. gentleman give? The Trade Disputes Bill, which did not lead to a deadlock. He reminded the Government that this measure underwent transformation after its introduction by their own Attorney-General. They altered it to save their skins; so it appeared that Ministers had skins as well as Peers, and were just as anxious to save them. That the Lords delayed and opposed measures was not surprising when a revolutionary Government was in office; but there had been no deadlock. Ministerialists themselves had never wearied of proclaiming what wonderful legislation had passed through both Houses in the last three years. In solemn accents he warned the House that what it was asked to do was to destroy the power of the Lords ever again to what it did in 1903, when the Home Rule Bill was rejected. This was why the Nationalists supported the Government. He derided the Prime Minister's scheme as an absurd experiment in Constitution-making, and he damned that the Lords had no right to reject a Money Bill. To assert that they had not the right was to violate the truth of history. Criticising the proposed provision for preventing tacking, he pointed out that the responsibility would be thrown on the Speaker of deciding whether a particular Bill should become law or not. For the first time he would become in a sense the author of legislation. The Budget of 1909-1910 went a good way in the direction of taxing a class out of existence. Was the House to be asked seriously to affirm that upon a policy of that kind it was indecent to take the opinion of the community? He laid great stress on the fact that all the great free self-governing communities in the world had safeguards ensuring that measures could be referred to the electors. Then a more unfortunate moment for declaring that the Lords had exceeded their duty by rejecting a Money Bill could not be imagined, because every one knew that if the Commons were not to vote on the issue of the Budget without regard to ulterior issues, the Budget would be rejected. He contended that the adoption by the Government of a scheme under which the Lords would have a suspensory Veto only would result in our being governed for a period in the lifetime of a Parliament by a Single Chamber. There would be a Single Chamber period and a Two Chamber period, and the whole thing struck him as being rather silly. We were to live under a piebald, harlequin Constitution; it was grotesque, and the effect on legislation would be very injurious. By their resolution relating to the other House the Government were initiating a constitutional controversy which would absorb the time of the Commons to the exclusion of all genuine social reform.

MR. REDMOND.

Mr. J. Redmond, who followed, after enumerating a long list of Irish Bills which the Lords had altered or rejected, assured the Government of the hearty support of his party. He was glad that the idea of reforming the other House had been abandoned, for reform would tend to strengthen that House, and of that he would not approve. He regretted that the Ministerial resolutions were not before the country during the General Election, for the delay would render another election necessary, and might be responsible for a certain decline of enthusiasm. Urging the Government to press on with their plan, he exhorted them, if the resolutions were rejected in the Lords, to ask for an assurance from the Sovereign that peers would be created. If the request should be refused let them go to the country at once, allowing nothing to stand in the way of the development of the great crisis.

Mr. Munro Ferguson, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Lawson, and several other members having spoken, the Solicitor-General combated arguments which Mr. Cave had advanced, one of Sir Rufus Isaac's chief contentions being that the Lords had no constitutional right to reject the Budget. He took the opportunity to congratulate Mr. Balfour on his return to the House, evidently in holiday mood.

The debate was adjourned.

The first speaker was Mr. F. E. Smith. Analysing vivaciously the proposal for the limitation of the Lords' right of rejecting Bills other than financial measures, he declared that the view of the Government seemed to be this, that whatever the House of Commons said three times must be right. But, he asked, if an Assembly could be wrong twice, why could it not be wrong a third time? The real object of the Government was not to give effect to the will of the people, but to give effect to the will of the Radical caucus. He pointed out that had this new rule been in force in 1893 the Home Rule Bill could have become law.

Mr. Simon having spoken, Lord H. Cecil, declared that there was no greater hypocrisy than that which represented the House of Commons as free deliberative Assembly. Referring to the exclusion from Parliament of Mr. Harold Cox, he excited the resentment of members on the Ministerial side by criticism of members of the Government who had failed to support the former member for Preston in his last candidature. The independence of members, said Lord H. Cecil, ceased to exist when they could not be sure of their seats unless they played the party game. He argued that a Second Chamber deprived of all power of dealing with finance could not properly perform its functions, and he was attacked out loud by the instrumentality of a Finance Bill a Government that was uncontrolled might nationalise the land, the Railways and the means of production.

Mr. Birrell, who followed, defended the Prime Minister's plan in a temperate speech full of whimsical humour, which delighted the House. He maintained that as a root and branch reform of the other House was not practicable at the present moment, the Government were right to deal with that branch of the Legislature in the manner they advocated.

Mr. Wyndham complained that the plan of the Government would differentiate our Constitution from that of any other great country. Nowhere were the functions of a Second Chamber confined to discussion and to interposing delay before a measure could be passed.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, exhibiting a passionate animosity against the Lords, adjured the Prime Minister to proceed unfalteringly in the path upon which he had entered.

The debate was again adjourned.

SIR R. FINLAY'S AMENDMENT.

On the resumption of the debate in the House of Commons on March 31, Sir R. Finlay, who was Attorney-General in the last Unionist Administration, moved, as an amendment to the Prime Minister's motion for going into Committee on the Veto resolutions, "That this House is willing to consider proposals for the reform of the constitution of the existing Second Chamber, but declines to proceed with proposals which would destroy the usefulness of any Second Chamber, however constituted, and would remove the only safeguard against great changes being made by the Government of the day, not only without the consent, but against the wishes of the majority of the electors. At the beginning of a powerful attack upon the Ministerial policy he replied effectively to the Prime Minister's contention that it was necessary to provide against deadlocks, saying emphatically that there had never been a deadlock between the House of Lords and the country. Then argued that the effect of the Veto resolutions would be to reduce the other House to a position of legislative impotence, and insisted that it was plain the Government and their supporters intended that the fetters which they were forming should endure for ever.

The Attorney-General, whose speech made a strong impression on his side of the House, replied to Sir R. Finlay, whose arguments he described as more than lucid; they were transparent.

The resolutions which the House would consider in Committee he regarded as defensive not aggressive. If once the Lords obtained control over finance, they would be in a position to control the Administration and to force dissolutions. The other House would then be supreme; it would have unlimited power with complete irresponsibility.

Mr. Arnold Ward, Mr. Bottomley, and Mr. S. L. Hughes having spoken.

Mr. Churchill, who defended the Government scheme very vigorously, maintained that under it there would be adequate restraints on reckless and sectional legislation. During the first two years after an election the Lords would have the power of delay; during the second two years they would have a tremendous power of correction and discrimination. The amendment of the Opposition he called insincere and sham. The Unionists did not mean to create a fair Second Chamber which would act impartially as between the two parties in the State. If they said they did, it was the veriest pretence. Every plan put forward on their behalf would entrench in the Lords a large permanent Tory majority. Having referred to the Upper of the Conservative Party to extend "by revolutionary methods" the Veto of the Lords over finance was tantamount to an attempt to reverse the great extensions of the franchise; and so to diminish the share in the Government of the country now enjoyed by the wage-earning classes. This charge was strong resented by the Opposition.

POLAR EXPLORATION.

Sir Ernest Shackleton in the United States.

Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador to the United States, after entertaining Sir Ernest and Lady Shackleton at the British Embassy at Washington on March 26, accompanied the explorer to the White House and presented him to President Taft.

President Taft presented the gold medal of the National Geographical Society to Sir Ernest Shackleton in the evening at a meeting of the society which was attended by many scientists, members of the Diplomatic Body, and representatives of the Government. The President, in handing the medal to Sir Ernest, said:—

"It is evidence of the Society's high appreciation of the marvellous work you have done in the cause of science, of the endurance, courage, and intelligence you have shown in the pursuit of a definite object. I am sure that you will more appreciate the medal as it comes from a Society having among its members Commander Peary, who while you were working at the South Pole, was himself surrounding the North Pole."

In reply, Sir Ernest Shackleton said that Britons would receive Commander Peary as cordially and enthusiastically as he himself had been received by the American people. Sir Ernest Shackleton delivered a lecture on the subject of his expedition.

Sir Ernest was entertained at luncheon on March 28 at New York by the Pilgrims of America. Among those present were Mr. Choate, Mr. Bennett, the British Consul, Sir Edgar Speyer, and General Leonard Wood. Admiral Peary was unavoidably absent. The universal cordiality and esteem exhibited towards the British explorer contrasts strikingly with the feeling aroused by the Cook-Peary controversy.

LORD KITCHENER AND AUSTRALIA.

An Australian military correspondent of the "Morning Post" writes:—

Viscount Kitchener's recent report on the military forces of Australia is an imperial document of great importance. The remote island position of Australia makes her liable to raiding or invading attack, against which no possible naval development of the next half-century can guarantee immunity. The proved enterprising and resourceful character of the Australian in the field makes a full development of the military resources of the Commonwealth of probable usefulness in upholding the imperial power in Asia. A weak Australia is thus a serious source of weakness to the empire; a strong Australia a valuable safeguard.

The Australian Government is pledged to carry through Lord Kitchener's recommendations. It was, indeed, on condition that his advice was to be taken and followed that Parliament agreed to pass the Defence Act of 1909 providing for universal training for service, but providing for it on lines which were in many quarters thought inadequate. The result of the report is that the Prime Minister, Mr. Deakin, will need to retrace his steps towards the Deakin-Ewing Compulsory Service scheme of 1907-1908 and enlarge the scope of the Deakin-Cook scheme of 1909.

The military-political history of Australia during the last few years must be briefly recounted to make the present position clear. The first Commonwealth Defence Act (1902) provided for compulsory service of all citizens in the Army in time of war. An amendment by Mr. W. M. Hughes to supplement compulsory service with compulsory training for service was unsuccessful. An agitation was at once set up, founded upon the inherent absurdity of ordering men for service and not training them for service. Mr. Deakin was in time converted to this view, and at the time of his last visit to London committed himself to the principle of compulsory training for service. In 1907-1908, Mr. Ewing being Minister for Defence, a scheme of compulsory universal training for service was embodied in a Bill, Lieut.-Col. Legge being entrusted with its drafting. That was a "full scheme," and altogether absorbed the present military organisation in a Citizen Army, adequately trained, and embracing every able-bodied man in the community.

Political troubles followed through the Labour Party deserting Mr. Deakin. The Labour Party adopted, however, his compulsory service proposals. Another change of Government followed, and Mr. Deakin took office in coalition with Mr. Cook, who had led the opposition to compulsory service. The Defence Act, 1909, was the result of a compromise between the two leaders.

THE DEFENCE ACT OF 1909.

It will be interesting to compare what the Defence Act, 1909, provides with what Lord Kitchener thinks is necessary. It provides for (1) junior cadet training, (2) senior cadet training. Service in those corps is to be universal compulsory, and unpaid, beginning from July 1, 1911. The cadet training provides a good basis for future adult training, but it need not be discussed here as it does not affect the defence scheme as suggested by Lord Kitchener, except in so far as it may be relied upon to increase the natural aptitude of the Australian for military work, and therefore reduce the time necessary to train him as a citizen soldier. Adults under the 1909 Act (the provisions coming into force July 1912) must, at the ages of eighteen and nineteen, put in the equivalent of sixteen days' training, eight of which must be in a continuous camp. That is the term of training which the present Militia, organised on a voluntary basis, carries out. It has, so far as can be judged, proved sufficient for the training of "rankers." But two years at sixteen days a year will certainly not be sufficient for the training of officers. Under the present Militia conditions it is found that a junior officer just begins to be useful after three years of such training, supplemented, as it usually is, by much extra voluntary work. At the age of twenty compulsion ceases under the 1909 Act. It is hoped that then the compulsorily trained will join the Militia forces voluntarily. The Militia organisation is to be kept up and its members paid, at the rate for "rankers" of 8s. per day. If the compulsorily trained do not join the Militia they pass into the "Reserve," and undergo no further training. Prophecy is a poor vain labour, but it can fairly be forecasted that the great majority of the compulsorily trained, released at the age of twenty from all further compulsion, will not join the Militia, and that the strength of the Militia will not be very largely increased on its present numbers. The 1909 Act would thus provide the following normal organisation:—

	First Line.	Second Line.
Permanent Forces	1,080	Nil
Militia (voluntary and partially paid)	25,999	2,000
Citizen Army (compulsory, paid small camp allowance) ...	21,500	15,500

That provides totals of 29,000 fairly trained and 37,000 slightly trained men.

LORD KITCHENER'S REQUIREMENTS.

Supposing the scheme to have been in operation some years, the number of adults in training each year would be about 66,000; the first reserve (men who had put in two years' training and were held as a reserve but not further trained) 70,000, and the men passed out altogether after having had two years training 69,500, a total of 205,500. That number would be adequate if the training had been adequate, but two years at sixteen days a year cannot by any stretch of optimism as to the Australian adaptability, be imagined to make a soldier of a man for life. At the end of the two years at sixteen days a year the man may be a passable ranker." With an absolute stoppage of all training he must soon slip back into the position of being untrained. The only hope of the scheme is that a large proportion of the men after putting in their compulsory training, will volunteer for the Militia, and keep up sixteen days a year on paid terms. That hope, however, depends on the voluntary system, which has been proved to be a hopeless basis to build upon in Australia.

Now Lord Kitchener wants Australia to have 80,000 men, divided into garrison forces of 40,000 men and a field force of 40,000 men. These men are to be between the ages of nineteen and twenty-five, they are to have each year the full period of training under the 1909 Act, (i.e., sixteen days), and in addition six days in camp. In effect, Lord Kitchener states that he does not believe in the power of two years' training at sixteen days a year to turn a citizen into a soldier for all time, and he regards the men to be trained under the 1909 Act as merely a reserve to draw upon in war time to the extent of 25,000 men to raise the forces from 80,000 to 105,000.

A METHOD OF REFORM.

The suggestions of Lord Kitchener as to the training of officers, mobilisation, and interior organisation need not be discussed. They are certain to be sound, and it may be relied upon that they will be followed. It is only on the political side that there is likely to be any difficulty. To meet Lord Kitchener's requirements the 1909 Act must be boldly extended. A decision to merge the existing Militia into the compulsorily trained Citizen Army —as the Deakin-Ewing scheme proposed—and to make the compulsory period of adult training five years instead of two, would meet the case simply and effectively in the main essentials. (Granting that were done, and Lord Kitchener's proposals for the training of officers carried out to the full, it is possible that he would forego the request for the extra six days' training per year. The Australian citizen becomes a solid very readily; when he has had the advantage of cadet training his military education should be even more easily acquired.) Lord Kitchener makes it plain that the present system is inadequate. There is, fortunately, every reason to hope that the Government will fulfil its pledge and carry through his recommendations. In doing that it certainly would have the support of public opinion.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 9th April.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11	£15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 9th Apr. 1910, by Council Bills*.....	£ 960,510
Balance to be remitted from 10th Apr 1910 to 31st Mar. 1911	£14,539,490

*Of this sum £300,000 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Triple Alliance.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

The German semi-official Press undertakes to say that during his visit to Rome the German Imperial Chancellor has received impressions which confirm the belief that the Triple Alliance idea has, in wide circles of population in Italy, taken root as deeply as in Germany and in Austria-Hungary.

This fact, says the "North-German Gazette," has maintained itself for some decades "in important periods in the political development of Europe," and only stands out the more clearly when spasmodic efforts are made to counteract it, the continuity of Italian policy being shown especially by the proofs that Italian statesmanship remains independent of Ministerial changes. The visit to Rome has been a welcome occasion for the discussion of prominent European questions, and "the conversations have shown once more the complete accord of the Cabinets of Rome and Berlin with the Vienna Government, especially in the effort to preserve the "status quo" in the East. The Triple Alliance Powers watch sympathetically the constitutional development of Turkey and the prosperity of the Balkan States, and support the unanimous efforts of all the Powers for the maintenance of peace."

Dealing with Herr von Bethmann Hollweg's visit to the Vatican, the semi-official journal says that "the affairs of the Catholic Church in Germany" of course formed the main theme of conversation, although there was no occasion for agreements of any kind.

The Berlin organ of the party, the Germania, which has recently been supplied with several remarkable articles from Vienna, employs in several cases the same phrases as its contemporary, but gives them a different turn. Thus the success of the visits to King and Government of Italy is described not as a fresh proof of Italian loyalty to the Triple Alliance idea, but as remarkable because there has been no sign, this time, of the "hostility to the Triple Alliance which is undoubtedly widespread in Italy." And the visit to the Vatican is what Herr von Bethmann Hollweg "owed to German Catholics," who are "full of satisfaction that the conductor of German and Prussian policy has done reverence to the supreme head of the Catholic Church. They are entitled to hope that this will contribute to the strengthening of good relations between the Vatican and Berlin." The journal, for its part, also says that the "affairs (Verhaltnisser of the Catholic Church in Germany" were the main subject of conversation. What the agreed phrase means is not clear, but, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" there are those who may read into it the Polish question, for example, or even the Prussian franchise.

The "North-German Gazette," which has hitherto maintained complete silence about the result of the Austro-Russian negotiations, quotes at length the opinion of Vienna, and then adds:—"With the restoration of normal relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia, the purpose of the negotiation aiming at a "rapprochement" has been attained and exhausted. What has been published shows that there have been no agreements about particular Balkan questions. At the same the result of the conversations is to be greeted with unreserved satisfaction, because they have let to the opening of the way for diplomatic relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia upon a basis of confidence."

RUSSIA AND THE BALKAN STATES.

The following "communique" has been issued at St. Petersburg:—"The reception which has been accorded to the King of Servia during his stay in Russia testifies to the strength of the traditional relations between Russia and Servia, so closely united by religion and the origin of their peoples, as well as by their historic memories. In course of interviews between the Russian and Servian Ministers for Foreign Affairs the various question interesting the two Governments were discussed, and it was ascertained that great importance was attached on both sides to the necessity for the maintenance of peace and order in the Balkans. In the opinion of the Servian Government the peaceful and free development of independent Servia among the other Balkan States would find valuable support in the strengthening of the good relations with Turkey. The Servian Government, at the same time, is doing everything in its power to maintain equally good relations with Bulgaria and Servia's other neighbours. The Russian Government, sympathising sincerely with Servia's efforts, will give her active and moral support in this direction. King Peter's visit to St. Petersburg is considered in official circles to have introduced in the political situation a new element of peace and concord."

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

The official Press Bureau at Constantinople has issued a "communique" to the effect that the visit paid by King Ferdinand to the Sultan can only have the best results in cementing the good relations of Turkey and Bulgaria. The "communique" states:

"The interviews between the Sovereigns and the direct relations of the statesmen of both nations in a friendly atmosphere have produced excellent results. They have, moreover, impressed upon the minds of all parties to the conversations the belief that the policy of friendship and concord between the two States will have the happier consequences as a logical necessity of their geographical situation. The Ottoman and the Bulgarian statesmen have naturally profited by the agreeable occasion to examine certain questions bearing mainly upon the economic interests of their respective States. Moreover, it is certain that both Governments, far from pursuing a policy of aggression, are fully conscious of the advantages of friendly and neighbourly relations.

There is reason to believe that the conversations of the Turkish and the Bulgarian Ministers turned mainly upon the question of a commercial treaty and the linking up of the Macedonian railways with Bulgaria by the construction of the lines from Kustendil, Kumanovo, and Radomir to Demir-Hissar. The construction of the latter line is believed to be regarded as of special importance by the Ottoman military authorities.

A semi-official "communique" issued at Sofia states that on Sunday, March 27, a number of Turkish soldiers opened fire on a Bulgarian party which was going the rounds of the post of Tatarkeuy, in the Kazil Agatch district. The Bulgarians replied and the firing was kept up until night fall and was renewed the next morning, when the Turks were reinforced by cavalry and infantry. As far as is known there were no Bulgarian casualties, but the Turks lost one man killed on Bulgarian territory and the probably had a number of wounded. As soon as is learned of the encounter the Ministry of War at Sofia gave immediate orders that the firing should be discontinued. Turkish and Bulgarian officers met on March 29 to hold an inquiry into the affair.

The Military League has been dissolved. On March 29 the officers held their last meeting and after some discussion it was decided to draw up a protocol which, after expressing confidence that the King would issue a proclamation convoking the national assembly and that the Government would continue to direct the affairs of the country, declared its task at an end. Thus, says the Athens correspondent of the "Times" comes to an end the famous Junta which has practically ruled Greece for the last six months. However crude the methods of the officers and however arbitrary their conduct, it must in justice be admitted that their aims were patriotic and that the great majority at least sought the regeneration of their country. If at the first moment of the military outbreak some experienced and capable statesman had been found to mediate between them and the Court the unfortunate incidents which followed might have been averted and mutual confidence restered. It is too soon as yet to judge the results of the revolution or to speculate upon the effect of the recent legislation. Some excellent measures have been passed, but others, hastily devised and insufficiently discussed, have been already found unworkable, and some of them have been repealed. The officers made many errors through ignorance inexperience, but it may nevertheless be hoped that their bold incursion into politics will not prove devoid of benefit to the country.

The ceremony of reading the royal proclamation convoking and national assembly took place at Athens on March 30. The King and Queen proceeded to the Chamber at half-past ten, and his Majesty read the proclamation, which was received with enthusiastic cheers. The following is the text of the royal message:—"Gentlemen,—The circumstances in which you were convoked in extraordinary session are well known to you. You have been summoned to work in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution on a task of reform destined to tender effective the provisions of the Constitution both as regards home and foreign affairs. The agitation unexpectedly provoked by a painful national obstacle has continued since the middle of August. The grave political crisis was tending to a deadlock for an irregular action showed that the will of public opinion, which had been inflamed was to force a change in political methods with a view to restoring the course of the countries affairs and strengthening the regime with which the national aspirations are indissolubly bound up. There appeared to be but one way out. This was indicated to me when the Cabinet resigned by all the political leaders assembled round the Throne. Gentlemen, I am happy to say that parliamentary opinion almost unanimously shared this view as is shown by the decision on Feb 18 (O.S.) by which the Chamber adopted the proposal put forward for the revision of the non-fundamental clauses of the Constitution.

"I promise that this decision shall be carried out. A royal decree based on the proposals of my responsible advisers will summon a revisionist Chamber, as provided for in Clause 107 of the Constitution, which shall determine the clauses to be revised. Gentlemen, I express to you my royal thanks for the noble zeal and devotion to your country and my dynasty with which you are inspired for the accomplishment of your labours in the course of this extraordinary session. You have thus seconded my Government in its efforts for the definitive restoration of the affairs of the country and the return to us of the peace necessary for the welfare of the nation."

The speech was well received not only by the deputies but by those assembled in the galleries, shouts of "Long live the King!" being raised. After his Majesty had left the Chamber M. Dragoumis declared, amid loud cheers, that the work achieved by the royal speech was a work of national conciliation.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE STUD SYSTEM OF HORSE SUPPLY IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, March 31, Major Adam asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he will consider the desirability of reprinting the Blue Books containing the evidence and reports of the Royal Commission which led to the summary abolition of the stud system of horse supply throughout India over thirty years ago, and thus render these records accessible to those members of this House who may desire to inform themselves in the question of horse supply.

Mr. Montagu: The Indian Government studs were not abolished as the result of the report of the Royal Commission, but of a committee appointed by the Government of India in 1868. This report has never been published, but correspondence on the subject was presented to Parliament in a return dated Sept. 11, 1873. No. 69. The Secretary of State does not think that circumstances call for the presentation of further papers after the lapse of so many years.

NOTICES OF MOTION, QUESTIONS, &c.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Mr. Kelly.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is yet acquainted with the resolution passed unanimously at the meeting of the medical profession held under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union on September 8, 1909; and what steps does he propose to take to allay the discontent among Indian medical practitioners, who are still practically excluded from the higher grades of the medical service of their country without coming to this country to sit for the competitive examination for joining the Indian medical service. [Monday, April 4.]

Mr. Kelly.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he would ascertain the reasons why the Government of Madras have selected military assistant surgeons, with only four years' course of medical students and with a qualification not registrable under the Medical Acts, for the posts of senior assistant professor at the Medical College, Madras, and senior assistant surgeon, General Hospital, Madras, and rejected the applications of Indian civil doctors in unbordinate medical service with university qualifications registrable under the Medical Acts and with a distinguished medical record. [Monday, April 4.]

Mr. Kelly.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: What are the higher grade medical appointments reserved for military doctors belonging to the Indian medical service that have been opened to and filled by well-qualified and competent Indian medical practitioners since the publication of his scheme of reform adumbrated in the Papers recently laid before Parliament; and whether he is aware of the efforts made by officers of the Indian medical service to keep the highly paid posts to their own service. [Monday, April 4.]

THE MAHARAJA OF BOBBILI'S APPOINTMENT TO THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald.—To asked the Under Secretary of the State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the protest of the educated Indian community in Madras against the appointment of the Maharaja of Bobbili to the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras, on the ground that he does not possess the confidence of any section of the community, as is shown in his repeated failure to be elected to a seat on the Viceroy's Council; and whether, in view of the necessity of all securing for the Executive Council the confidence of all sections of the community, some assurance can be given that appointments to it will be made from those who can prove that they represent one or other of the important sections of the Indian people. [Monday, April 4.]

INCOME TAX AND RETIRED OFFICERS.

Earl of Ronaldshay.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: If income-tax has been deduced for the pensions of retired officers; if so, if such deductions have been made with the sanction of the Secretary of State, and by what authority has such sanction been given. [Monday, April 4.]

THE BUDDHA RELICS.

Mr. Rees.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can give the House any information regarding the action taken by the Government of India in respect of the relics of Buddha recently discovered in Upper India. [Tuesday, April 5.]

THE DUTIES ON TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

Mr. Watt.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether any consideration will be given to tobacco and cigarette dealers who had shipments of tobacco and cigarette on the high seas before the announcement of the new "ad valorem" duties on these articles was made. [Tuesday, April 5.]

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE MOMBASA COUNCIL.

On Saturday, March 12, a large assembly of Indians, which inclnde the leading Indians of Mombasa, gathered at the residence of the Hon. Mr. Alibhoy Jeevanjee to present him with an address. The Hon. Mr. Jeevanjee, arrived in East Africa last week from Karachi and will be sworn in as a member of the Legislative Council some time in April. Mr. Jeevanjee is the first native of India to become a Legislator in a British Colony. At four o'clock in the afternoon the address was read in Gujerati and the reply given below was in the same language. We append translations:—

THE ADDRESS.

British East Africa, Mombasa, 12th March, 1910.

To the Hon. Seth Alibhai Mulla Jeevanji, Mombasa.

We, the Indian communities resident in Mombasa, very heartily congratulate you on the occasion of your appointment by His Gracious Majesty, the Emperor of India as an Indian Member in the Legislative Council of the East Africa Protectorate, and we feel pleased for your coming here to take charge of your said seat in the Legislative Council.

You are fit in every way for this honour and high position, because you are connected with this Protectorate for a long time, besides you are aware properly what are the needs and requirements of the Indians resident here and what their state is.

You having travelled in Europe and other countries are not only acquainted thoroughly with the customs of these places and with the capacities and modes of working of the people there, but having lived in Bombay, Karachi and such other civilized cities, and having come into contact with the politicians of those places, you are not unaware of our rights as British Indian Subjects, and of what we have to require from our benign British Government, in distant lands.

We, at this time do not want to give you much trouble and encroach upon your valuable time, but taking this as a proper occasion, beg leave to express that you will take in hand the undermentioned matters before paying attention to our other rights, and so will kindly take trouble to pay your careful attention and fight for them.

(1) Under 268 and 269 Acts of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, the right about trial of the Indians by Jury in the session court should also be extended to us, the Indians in the East Africa. Our brethren in India have been enjoying this right for the last so many years, and we have drawn the attention of the Government to this, for more than one occasion.

(2) Under Act 41 of the High Court Bill, we the Indians have not been given the right of 2nd appeal and, that, should be secured. Our brethren in India enjoy this right since long time.

(3) Recently an ordinance has been passed about appointing Justices of the Peace, in which, we, the Indians have not been given any right, while in India, such right has been extended to us. This right should be extended to us here also.

In addition to the above statements, there are several other rights, which we desire to get from the Government, and which we shall bring to your notice, as occasion arises.

In conclusion, we very heartily and sincerely congratulate you once more, and beg leave to state that, we feel much elated in noting here the honour confirmed upon you by appointing you as an Indian Member in the Legislative Council of his Excellency the Governor of this East Africa Protectorate, and we hope the responsible position that you are going to take upon you, you should jealously preserve and try your best to give credit to this appointment and faithfully loyal to our kind British Government will always keep yourself in readiness, to do good to the Indians living in this part of the world, and we pray that the Almighty God may bestow upon you the necessary strength, reason and courage to discharge such duties honourably.

THE REPLY.

Gentlemen,—I am very much grateful to you for the kind words expressed for me, and for your presenting me with an address and for the congratulations carried therein. At the same time I express my gratitude to the late Government of His Excellency Sir James Hayes-Sadler for recommending to appoint an Indian in such an important and responsible body as the Legislative Council in this country, and for the trust and honour His Majesty's Government has done me by selecting me from the Indian Community on the first occasion; thus the fitness of Indians has been admitted at a crisis when the question of such fitness has so prominently cropped up. Besides I congratulate the present Government for their bringing the question of my appointment to a successful issue as recommended by the late Government of Sir James Sadler, and thus Government have shown publicly the courage of assuming equitable and just attitude, in the same manner I congratulate you for your clearly proved fitness as Indians, and which has been acknowledged and approved by Government at Home also. About 4 years ago I started a fund with the object of tempting Indian farmers to take Government aid which was alleged that Government was going to give them for settling in this colony, and we intended to start a Newspaper of our own to vent our just grievances and to secure the services of an able man for our constituted body. (Indian Association) which is expected to fight for the rights of the Indians to swell up the said fund for achievement of the above objects, you acted with praiseworthy promptitude in beginning but subsequently neglected them. If you do not act in this manner but stick to your objects and intended works with perseverance and unanimity, I hope you will surely be crowned with success, even without any reward. Gentlemen, you should neither think nor recede under the impression that in a foreign and distant country like this, what you alone with your limited number be able to achieve? you must always remember that the Almighty God, the just Administrators of the British Government like Sir Percy Girouard, the 33 crores of an Indian population, her politicians of proved ability, and tinguished statesmen are with you, who watched your lawful demands and actions and appreciate every right obtained by you. For instance even the uncontested satisfactory occurrence of my appointment as a Member of the Legislative Council has neither escaped their watchful eyes nor their attention, no sooner the news of my aforesaid appointment became public. The Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta, the distinguished moderate leader of the Indian National Congress, the Lion of the Indian Politicans, on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Association and Sir Karimbhai Ibrahim in his capacity of a President of Anjuman Islam despatched telegrams thanking Home Government for the appointment His Highness, Aga Khan Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, the President of all India Muslem League and one of the recognized leaders of the Mahomedans in India, honoured me with a special interview and promised me to use his influence to support our reasonable object and demands not only in India but if necessary to present them to the proper authorities at Home (in London) the above have clearly proved that the whole Indian population is in union and sympathy with their brothers abroad in their constitutional fight for securing just and reasonable rights to Indians, and they are ever ready to back us in our efforts. I am sorry that I being away from this country for the last 4 years and fully engaged in our business in India, I am not well aware of this present state of this country and your inconveniences, as I ought to be however, I assure you that with your kind assistance well constituted arrangements, active movements and unison, I will do my best, if God pleases to assist you, as much as I possibly can, whether I am here or in India. From your expression in the address one of your demands by Government is about privilege of trial by Jury which has been withheld from Indians. The sections 268 and 269 dealing with the Jury rights, are those of Criminal Procedure Code and not Indian Penal Code as you suggest, the discretion any power to grant, such right is vested in Local Government, but this right has been extended to nearly whole of India as Indian populace there is recognised competent to discharge the said right. Your demand for that right, viz., trial by Jury is a proper one indeed, and I concur with you that it should be made applicable to

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, March 19.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Capt C C M Maynard, D S O, the Devonshire Regt, to be a General Staff officer, third grade, at the War Office, vice Major W A Adam, who has reverted to the Half-pay List March 17; Capt R J Drake, the Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt, from a Staff captain, to be a deputy-assistant adjutant-general at the War Office, vice Major J W G Roy, the Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt, whose tenure of that appointment has expired; Capt B M Onslow-Stapylton, the Cheshire Regt, to be a Staff captain at the War Office, vice Capt R J Drake, the Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt; Lieut H E Franklyn, Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt, to be aide-de-camp to Major-Gen W E Franklyn, C B commanding Third Division, vice Lieut G E M Thoroneycroft, R A, who has resigned that appointment March 19.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Major G D Symonds retires on retired pay March 30.

Royal Garrison Art.—Supernumerary Major J E L Bruce is restored to the Establishment, vice T W G Bryan, retired March 29; Lieut F M Rideout to be adjutant, vice Capt P N G Reade Feb. 11.

Corps of Royal Engineers

Brevet Col. W Russell, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List; Major A L Schreiber, D S O, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col. W Russell March 30. The undermentioned captains to be majors, under the provisions of Article 28, Royal Warrant for pay and Promotion, 1909:—W S Traill, S L Crosthwaite March 29.

Coast Batt.—Lieut J Collins is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health March 7.

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards—Lieut R Steuart-Menzies is seconded for service on the Staff Nov. 18.

Infantry.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Second Lieut E L Salier is seconded for service under the Colonial Office March 2.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt.—Capt W B H Hill to be adjutant, vice Capt G D'A Elliott-Cooper March 25; Lieut R Howlett to be captain, vice L Brandreth, seconded Dec 16.

The King's Liverpool Regt.—Second Lieut N Fleming, from 2nd batt Light Inf Royal Guernsey Channel Islands Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut J H S Batten, promoted Mar 29.

The Lincolnshire Regt.—Capt and Brevet Major L Edwards to be major, vice R P Maxwell, promoted March 11.

The Devonshire Regt.—Capt S T Hayley is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Dept March 9; Supernumerary Capt E D Young is restored to the Establishment, vice S T Hayley March 9.

The Prince of Wales's Yorkshire Regt—Lieut E F Wolseley, D S O to be captain, in succession to Major A C Daly, who holds a Staff appointment March 7.

The Bedfordshire Regt—Lieut W E W Tottenham to be captain, vice C E Cookson, resigned March.

Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt—Second Lieut G N N Smith to be lieutenant, vice C N Jervistund, seconded Nov 17; Supernumerary Second Lieut D H Mayes is restored to complete Establishment March 14.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut A L Spafford to be captain, vice W B Pearson, promoted Feb 6.

The South Wales Borderers—Supernumerary Capt L I G Morgan-Owen is restored to the Establishment, vice F G Lawrence, D S O seconded March 17.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut D De la C Ray to be captain, vice T E Clarke, promoted Feb 19; Gentleman Cadet H W Dickinson from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut G C Adams, promoted March 30.

The Worcestershire Regt—Lieut C A Foster is seconded for service with the West African Regt March 2; Second Lieut F E Davies to be lieutenant vice J G Smyth-Osbourne, appointed adjutant Jan 22.

The East Lancashire Regt—Capt and Brevet Major C E Wilson is placed on the Half-pay List, under the provisions of Article 267-7, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 March 25.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.—Supernumerary Lieut F C C Rogers is restored to the Establishment, on augmentation March 3.

The Border Regt—Lieut G H Harrison to be captain, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909; Second Lieut W Watson to be lieutenant, vice G H Harrison, appointed adjutant, 3rd batt March 7.

The Hampshire Regt—Lieut G F Perkins is seconded while studying the Japanese language Feb 12.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regt—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col F A Adam, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List; Major D G Prendergast to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col F A Adam March 27.

The Welsh Regt—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col H D'A Harkness, C B, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, retires on retired pay; Major O H Young to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col H D'A Harkness, C B; Capt R T Tyke to be major, vice C H Young March 22.

The Royal Irish Rifles.—Lieut. J. P. Whelan is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry (March 8); Qmr. and Honorary Major A Pecknold is placed on retired pay March 24; Qrmr. Sergt. G W Edwards to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Major A Pecknold March 30.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. Royal Canadians.—Lieut. J M B Sanders is seconded for service under the Colonial Office March 2.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut. E R R Braine to be captain, in succession to Major G D Crocker, who holds a Staff appointment March 1.

The Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—Lieut. H C Buller to be captain, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Jan 22.

The West India Regt.—Supernumerary Lieut. E G Skelton is restored to the Establishment, vice J C Buchanan, seconded March 14.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—F W Hunt to be major March 29; Capt. H C Welsh, from the Seconded List, is restored to the Establishment March 27.

Army Ordnance Department.

Capt. S T Hayley, the Devonshire Regt., o be an ordnance officer, fourth class, to fill an existing vacancy March 9.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned colonels, Half-pay List, retire on retired pay:—E W Herbert, C B, J R Parkinson (March 30); Col W B Fletcher is placed on retired pay (March 22). The undermentioned officers are placed on the Half-pay List:—Col H R Kelham, C B, on completion of his period of service in command of the Lowland division, Territorial Force March 21; Col F J A Tench, C V O, D S O, on completion of the tenure of his appointment as a military attache March 22; Lieut-Col and Brevet Col F R F Boileau, on vacating the appointment of Professor, Indian Staff College Jan 21. The undermentioned brevet colonels, Half-pay List, to be colonels:—F A Adam March 27; W Russell March 29; Lieut-Col H V Kent, R E, is granted the local rank of colonel while commanding the North-Eastern Coast Defences March 29. Capt and Brevet Major C E Wilson retires on retired pay March 30. The undermentioned quartermasters and honorary lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of captain:—W Fulcher, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.) (March 24); J J Ryder, the Worcestershire Regt. F Pieus, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt) (March 28). The undermentioned ridingmasters and honorary lieutenants, are granted the honorary rank of captain:—H W Naylor, Royal Field Art A Renbow, Royal Horse Art (March 28).

Army Motor Reserve.

Lieut M S Myers resigns his commission (March 30).

Special Reserve of Officers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Field Art—The undermentioned to be second lieutenants (on probation):—Cadet Battery Qrmr Sergt J O Naismith, and Cadet Bombardier G V Bogle, from the Edinburgh University contingent, Officer's Training Corps (March 30).

Unattached Royal Garrison Art.—The undermentioned to be second lieutenants (on probation):—S H Hyde-Clarke, G. L. Barker (March 30).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Royal Anglesey, Royal Eng.—Second Lieut G W Rees to be lieutenant (Feb 11).

Infantry Battalions.

7th Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—Lieut Col C B Hely-Hutchinson resigns his commission and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform March 30.

3rd Lincolnshire Regt—M O Nixon to be second lieutenant on probation March 30.

3rd King's Own Scottish Borderers—Lieut-Col and Honorary Col C V E Laurie, C B, M S O, relinquishes his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform; Major and Honorary Lieut-Col W C Critchley-Salmonson to be lieutenant-colonel March 25.

3rd Gloucestershire Regt—Capt. N W F Bayhes is seconded for service on the Staff Feb 9. Second Lieut on probation F W Hollingsworth, from the Royal Field Art Special Reserve, to be second lieutenant on probation Jan 7.

3rd Border Regt—Lieut G H Harrison, the Border Regt, to be adjutant vice Capt T W H du Boulay March 7.

3rd Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt—R S Peters to be second lieutenant on probation March 30.

5th Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own H Croudace to be second lieutenant on probation March 30.

Admiralty, 26th March.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 18th October, 1909—Lieutenant John Wallis More-Molyneux-McOwen has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 23rd March.

Admiralty, 29th March.

Clerk Reginald Patrick Mackenzie has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 11th March.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, the undermentioned Lieutenants have been placed on the Retired List at their own request:—Frederick William Evans. Dated 24th March. Charles Elwin Starck. Dated 29th March.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Charles Bernard Blencowe. Dated 18th October. Robert Davis. Dated 24th March, 1910. John Findlay Lindsay. Dated 18th October. Probationary Sub-Lieutenant Arthur Roddick has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 1st April.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Staff Paymaster Charles Baker has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 4th March.

Admiralty, 30th March.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 1st April, 1881—Surgeon Alfred Austin Chancellor, M. B., has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 24th March.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant William Kenedy Stuart to be Lieutenant. Dated 29th March.

Admiralty, 31st March.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—Commander Algernon John Hotham has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Captain.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 9th October, 1903—Paymaster in Chief Samuel Richard Warn has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 16th November, 1903—Chief Officer of Coast Guard George Southey has this day been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant on being pensioned.

Admiralty, 1st April.

In accordance with the provision of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 29th June, 1865—Lieutenant Frederic William Haigh James has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Commander.

The following Sub-Lieutenants have this day been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Ronald Crosbie Skinner Gerald Frederick William Addison Edward Reginald Lewes Robert Peel Dennistoun Webster Walter Edward Scott. John Kyrle Perrott Sherlock Henry Samuel Homereham Ellis George Fagan Bradshaw Henry Armstrong Biumore Alfred William John Finlayson Hubert George Morgan Hill Edmond Mansel Bowly Basil Arthur Beal Douglass Barrard Cooper Henry Keppel Garnier Arthur George Venables, Alastair Charles Nicol Farquhar, Richard Henry Bagot Everard, John Mosson Boyd, George Thomas Wolfe Perkins, Humphrey Walter Smith, Thomas Bollen Seath McGregor-Robertson, Robert Lindsay Burnett, Gerald Henry Thomson, and Henry Forrester.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 16th November, 1903—Chief Officer of Royal Naval Reserve Battery Richard Donovan has this day been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant on being pensioned.

War Office, Whitehall, 1st April.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.—Major Cyril R Crofton-Atkins, The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment.), to be a Recruiting Staff Officer (Class II), vice Captain C Mansel-Jones, V C, The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 9th March Major The Honourable Alexander V F Russell, M V O, Grenadier Guards, from a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, to be a Military Attache, and is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant Colonel while so employed, vice Colonel F J A Trench, C.V.O., D.S.O., whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 20th March Major George K. Ansell, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, at the War Office, vice Major H. D. De Pree, Royal Artillery, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 24th March. Captain Basil W. Bowdler, Royal Engineers, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, vice Major The Honourable A. V. F. Russell, M.V.O., Grenadier Guards. Dated 22nd March. Captain Herbert W. Dumaresq, Half-pay List, to be Aide-de-Camp (extra) to Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G., Governor of New South Wales. Dated 22nd March.

Cavalry—(King's Royal Irish) Hussars, Captain Harry C Miles retires on retired pay, to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 2nd April.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Major Henry C Williams Wynn retires on retired pay Dated 2nd April, Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain Robert B M Cameron retires on retired pay. Dated 2nd April, Supernumerary Captain Piercy N G Reade is restored to the establishment, vice R B M Cameron Dated 2nd April.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, to complete establishment. Dated 1st April Julian M. Smeathman and Eric V. Money.

Foot Guards.—Irish Guards, Lieutenant Montagu V. Gore-Langton resigns his Commission. Dated 2nd April.

Infantry.—The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment) Second Lieutenant Thomas Bell to be Lieutenant, vice K. J. F. Johnston, promoted. Dated 18th October. The King's (Liverpool Regiment), Lieutenant William J. Parnis England retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 2nd April. The Norfolk Regiment Supernumerary Captain Ernest N Snepp is restored to the establishment on augmentation Dated 15th December, The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), Major Amherst B Whatman, D S O, retires on retired pay. Dated 2nd April, Captain Francis G G Thoyts to be Major, vice A B Whatman, D S O Dated 2nd April, The East Yorkshire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Francis G Poole, D.S.O, is restored to the establishment on augmentation Dated 3rd February, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Supernumerary Captain Ronald H W Rose is restored to the establishment, vice W J Maxwell-Scott, seconded Dated 1st February. The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Supernumerary Lieutenant Archibald M. Henderson-Scott is restored to the establishment on augmentation. Dated 20th January. The Worcestershire Regiment, Captain Bernard O. Richards. D.S.O., retires on retired pay. Dated 2nd April. Lieutenant George W. Rolph to be Captain vice B. O. Richards, D.S.O. Dated 2nd April. The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Supernumerary Captain Rede Johnstone is restored to the establishment on augmentation. Dated 11th December. The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), Brevet Major Arthur R. Hoskins, D.S.O., from Supernumerary Captain is restored to the establishment on augmentation Dated 9th March, The Royal Irish Rifles, Supernumerary Captain Trevor L E Soutry is restored to the establishment on augmentation Dated 9th January, Lieutenant George A Chatterton retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Dated 2nd April, The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Brevet Major George J Ryan, D.S.O, from Supernumerary Captain, is restored to the establishment on augmentation Dated 16th February, The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Supernumerary Captain Norman P Clarke is restored to the establishment on augmentation Dated 4th February.

The Army Service Corps.—Supernumerary Quarter master and Honorary Major John Bowers is restored to the establishment. Dated 1st April.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.—Miss Catherine M. Roy, Staff Nurse, is confirmed in her appointment, her period of provisional service having expired.

Army Schools.—Inspector of Army Schools and Honorary Lieutenant Samuel G. Goater is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 1st April.

Memorandum.—Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant John Wallace, the Northumberland Fusiliers is granted the honorary rank of Captain Dated 28th March.

General Reserve of Officers.—George Prescott Blacknall-Simond, late Lieutenant, The South Wales Borderers, to be Lieutenant. Dated 2nd April.

ARMADA TREASURES.

Crown for the Spanish King of England.

It is expected, says the "Express" of April 1, that as soon as the weather is milder, the search for the Spanish treasure ship Florencia will again be resumed in Tobermory Bay.

Colonel Kenneth Mackenzie Foer, who holds the lease from the Duke of Argyll, authorising the search, is bringing native divers from the Ceylon pearl fishery, who are accustomed to work at great depths without diving dress, to help in the work.

It is estimated that the treasure on board the Florencia when she was sunk in 1538 would to-day be valued at two and a half million pounds. According to Spanish State papers of the time of Queen Elizabeth, she is said to have carried not only the Pope's contributions towards the subjugation of the heretic Queen of England, but also the crown intended for the coronation, of the Spaniard who was to reign over England in Elizabeth's stead.

It was stipulated in documents drawn up not long after the wreck that if this crown were recovered it should become the property of the King of England, the rest of the treasure falling to the Marquis of Argyll.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Scout Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th April 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	15	10	40 a.m.	3	36
Teheran ...	15	12	20 p.m.	2	25
Suez	15	2	20 p.m.	0	38

NOTICES.

Cable Asaab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-11-09).

Communication with Persian offices Ahvaz and Mohammereh interrupted. Telegrams being posted from Borazjoon (11-11-09.)

Borazjoon reports Ahvaz line interrupted between Ramhormuz and Ahvaz.

Bhamo route to China right (15-4 10.)

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE

SUPERIOR TO ALL.

PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

HINDE & MANN WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OLNEY (NR. NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND

A Stubborn Foe.

To conquer an obstinate enemy, requires persistency and perseverence. It is the same with Rheumatism, the dread foe of mankind, which ranks foremost in stubbornness. To eradicate it from the system, you must use the right weapon. Little's Oriental Balm is the only remedy that can overpower it. It has cured helpless, crippled sufferers who have been discharged from the hospital as incurable.

Mr. W. Williams, Eve Road, Leyton, says:—"For 3 years I have been rendered unfit for work by Rheumatism. At night terrible shooting pains kept me in agony. I could not sleep or use my arms. Two bottles of that wonderful remedy, Little's Oriental Balm, cured me completely. I can recommend it with utmost confidence." Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout India.

Make your own Cigarette It is twice as good AG CIGARETTE PAPER BEST and PUREST LARGEST SALE IN GT BRITAIN

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PREVALENCE OF ORIENTAL DESIGNS.

Just now the hackneyed old saying, "toujours perdrix," has special significance. Everywhere one sees Persian colourings, Paisley materials, writes a lady correspondent from London, which represent, of course, the old Persian and Indian designs, are to be had in every variety, and the latest result to these multiple schemes is the finely patterned Paisley net. This, which is quite an innovation in the realm of fashion, is to form a very important material for the new evening frocks, while it will likewise play a considerable part in the dainty ephemeral gowns which will adorn the velvet lawns of Hurlingham and Ranelagh and fill the Royal enclosure and the grand stand at Ascot during the summer. It is curious to see these old-world patterns, which we used to associate with the shawls and huge chased gold brooches and crinolines of our grandmothers, applied to our hats and gowns of the most obviously modern description, but their effectiveness, especially in conjunction with some of the fashionable colours of to-day can hardly be called into question.

VEILING OF ROYAL BLUE NINON.

The fancy for veiling everything has even been applied to the Paisley materials, as well as to the luxurious embroideries of the moment. A charming gown of the softest parchment coloured satin had wide bias bands of Paisley-patterned net stretched across the corsage from the left shoulder to the waist and repeated again in the same manner on the jupe. The gown was covered with a very fine cloud of Royal blue ninon of gossamer consistency, which veiled every inch of it. The satin was scooped out at the neck and bordered with a vandyked band and tucker of cobwebby silver Cluny, while the blue ninon was drawn up over the low decolletage thus formed, and was cut round the column of the throat and finished with a little Peter Pan collar of real point d'Argentan in a soft burnt-ivory tint.

A QUAINT REVIVAL.

There are, besides, unmistakable signs and portents that the linen gown will likewise mirror the devotion to the Oriental colouring, the Shantung costume having already preceded it in this respect. Some charming linen coats and skirts in pale blue and biscuit tints have already been evolved, which are distinguished by Paisley revers, cuffs and pocket flaps, while huge palasses of the same species of decoration appear on either side of the jupe in place of the ubiquitous braid. The old-fashioned Bandana handkerchief is likewise helping to make modistic history, and forms a very important millinerial asset, in favour of which the leading modistes of to-day have voted solid. A large burn straw hat with the brim lifted considerably at the back, and which is designed for country wear to accompany a plain tailor-made costume, is simply trimmed with a voluminous Bandana handkerchief such as any old village gaffer might have flourished proudly on state occasions, with a sprig of bergamot to scent it at church on Sundays. This is in the vivid scarlet and canary of half a century ago, the centre of the handkerchief being stretched over the crown of the hat, while the border is pleated closely and laid flat round the upper part of the brim.

MULTI-COLOURED DOUBLURE.

Some of the new hats will have the Paisley pattern simply introduced into the doublure. This is very becoming to a youngish face, the softwillowy tints which are inseparable from the colourings in question providing a charming frame to the milk and roses of a youthful complexion, while the dark woman has likewise laid the flattering unction to her soul that a doublure of this description detracts from the sallowness of the skin, gives it a certain warmth.

HORSEHAIR HAT SHAPES.

Another point concerning millinery is the appearance again of the fine horse-hair braid worked into a species of lace pattern, and of which entire hat shapes are made. This is very effective, the prettiest of these hats being trimmed with tiny wreaths and garlands of button roses, which, instead of being produced in the ordinary description of artificial blossoms are carried out in padded satin, each rose being designed in a different shade and literally applique to the hat, while they are accompanied by trails of pale green satin leaves and stalks of gold thread. These satin roses are, in fact, ousting the ordinary velvet and silk blooms from many of the new examples of headgear, but are naturally outside the realm of the cheap hat, and have, in consequence, still the merit of exclusiveness.

A BLUE Book containing statistics of crime in England and Wales in 1908 has been issued. The number of persons tried for indictable offences during the year was 168,115,—an increase of 6,735, or nearly eleven per cent., compared with the previous year. It is added, however, that crim has increased very little in the past half-century, and, in view of all the circumstances, it may reasonably be inferred that the members of the predatory classes are appreciably fewer than in 1857, although in the interim the population has almost doubled. The number of persons charged with non-indictable offences during the year was 689,100.

CONSTIPATION.

A RELIABLE AND LASTING CURE.

Constipation means that there is not a regular and sufficient action of the bowels. It is a very dangerous disorder because it prevents the body's waste from leaving the system and this waste soon turns to poison. This is how many fatal diseases begin; and it is always wise to keep a box of Doan's Dinner Pills handy, and to take a dose whenever a day passes without a motion of the bowels. Doan's Dinner Pills restore to the muscles of the bowels their natural power of discharging the decaying waste matter which would otherwise cause disease. They soften the mass of waste, and so prevent discomfort and pain in passing. This medicine is prepared from pure vegetable extracts, which tone up the whole digestive system, restoring a regular and natural action to the stomach, liver and bowels, and stimulating the flow of the digestive fluids, so that perfect digestion is assured.

"At the birth of my first child," says Mrs. Thorkildsen, of 13, Nile Row, Poole, England, "I had to go under chloroform, as I never seemed to have completely got over the effects of the anaesthetic, for I have suffered ever since from serious stomach troubles and constipation.

"Parts of my body always seemed numbed; there was no feeling whatever in my legs. For days and days I would have fearful headaches, and the cruel throbbing used to make me cry out. Sometimes it came over all dark before my eyes. When I went upstairs quickly my heart throbbed, and I perspired freely.

"I have suffered terribly from constipation, and more than once I have been costive for a whole fortnight. Only a few days ago I had an attack which left me almost dead.

"I am very pleased to tell you that Doan's Dinner Pills have relieved me wonderfully. They have restored a natural action to the bowels, and taken away that terrible numb feeling from the limbs. I cannot say enough for this splendid medicine."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Re. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 30, Bombay.

AN IDEAL RESTORATIVE

TRADE MARK 'VANA' BRAND

TONIC WINE

A pure, wholesome, invigorating nerve tonic. It enriches the blood, restores the strength and vitality and normal buoyancy of the spirits. One or two doses daily during oppressively hot weather prevents fatigue and keeps the general health up to the mark.

Sold in large bottles. Obtainable at all Pharmacies, Dispensaries, and Stores.

PREPARED BY BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. LONDON (ENG.)

XX 85

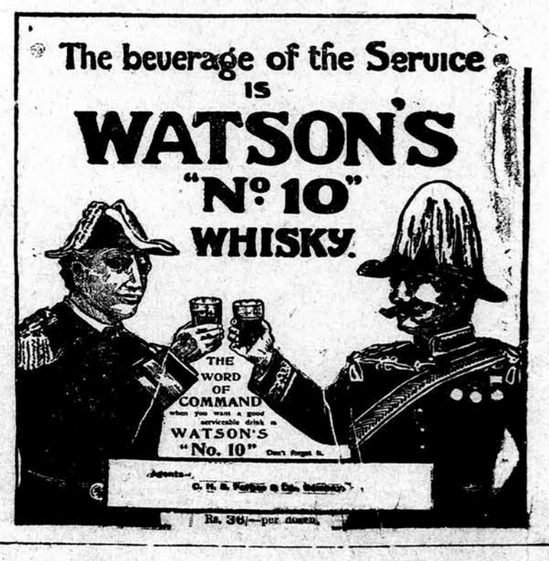
MACHINES SUPPLIED TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT. CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES ETC., ETC.

PLAGUE PREVENTION DISINFECT WITH SULPHUR DI-OXIDE GAS MACHINES CLAYTON SYSTEM

TELEGRAMS: "UNCONSUMED. LONDON."

THE CLAYTON DISINFECTING Co., 22 CRAVEN ST., LONDON, W.C.

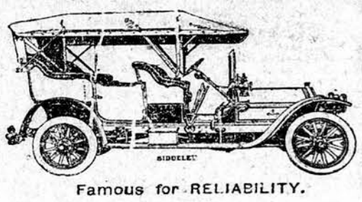
The beverage of the Service IS WATSON'S "No 10" WHISKY.



Re. 36/- per dozen.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE QUEEN.

"SIDDELEY" AUTOCARS.



Famous for RELIABILITY.

Built throughout of highest class material and Special Steel produced by the renowned Firm of Messrs. VICKERS, SONS & MAXIM, LTD

Sole Agents:— K. & S. MOTOR CO., BOMBAY.

Works:— TARDEO. Catalogues Free.

J. C. VICKERY, Their Majesties' Jeweller, Silversmith, & Dressing Case & Leather Goods Manufacturer 179-181-183, REGENT STREET, :: :: LONDON, W.

GREAT NOVELTY. EXPANDING FINGER RING WATCHES.

VICKERY'S Finger Ring Watches can be worn outside the glove, or in the ordinary way.

Gold, Enamel and Diamonds	£21 0 0
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Gold, Enamel and Pearls	17 12 6
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The Largest Stock of Novelties in Europe.

Illustrations and prices for any required sent by return mail in JEWELLERY, GOLD and SILVER NOVELTIES, LEATHER GOODS of every kind, FITTED DRESSING CASES and BAGS, SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT CASH WITH ORDER.

LOVELY CABOCHON RINGS.

VICKERY'S Cabochon AMETHYST, BLUE CHALCEDONY, Chrysoprase or Green Jade and 18-ct. Gold Rings ..... Only £2 15 0.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged, Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in Bombay.
DUCHEMIN & Co, Agents in Pondichery.

OUR KESHRANJAN OIL OR THE WONDERFUL HAIR-RESTORER.—Cures baldness, removes dizziness, debility of the brain, melancholia, short-sight, weakness of body and of memory, vertigo, and other similar maladies. It is a specific for those that have ruined their health by excessive drink or other causes. It imparts a shine to the skin and brilliancy to the countenance. Its fragrance is most pleasing. Price per phial Re. 1, Packing and postage As. 5; 3 Phials Rs. 2-8; Packing and Postage extra 11 Ans.

OUR CURE FOR HYDROCELE:—Cures Hydrocele Hernia, Elephantiasis, &c., without surgical operation. Price for 2 weeks' measure Rs. 2; Packing and postage As. 7.

OUR DANTADHABAN CHURNA OR SUPERFINE DENTIFRICE—Cures all sorts of diseases of the gums, ulcerations, carries of the teeth, toothache, bleeding, bad breath, &c. Cleaning to the taste, it imparts a fragrance to the breath and cheerfulness to the spirit. Price per box As. 8; Packing and postage As. 3.

OUR CURE FOR OBESITY is a sure remedy for fatty or wincy body the unsightliness of the body and abdomen, the waist, loin, &c. It also cures neuralgic pain. Price for 3 months measure Rs. 20-0. Packing and Postage extra Re. 1-8.

OUR KSHATARI TAILA is a sure remedy for ulcers of every description, venereal sinus, ulcerations due to piles and fistula, and sores in the mouth and ears. It has a special action on cancers, for it checks bad and lymphatic discharges in a short time and leads to the growth of healthy tissues. It is purely innocuous in its action. Price per phial As. 12; Packing and postage As. 5.

Illustrated catalogues containing full accounts of diseases and medicines are transmitted free on application.

PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles on receipt of concise conditions of disease.

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen's, GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER, M. C. S. (Paris), S. C. I. (London), M. S. A. S., London, &c., &c.

Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

Our Agent at Bombay— V. VALABHDAS & Co., Commission Agents, Paydhoni, Bombay.

Clean Cool Comfort for the Skin.

Nature's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat cold or age.

Icilma [pronounced—eye-silm-a].

All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, preventing and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else known will give the same clean cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as Icilma.

ICILMA NATURAL WATER. ICILMA FLUOR CREAM. ICILMA SOAP. ICILMINE. Of all good Chemists and Stores

ICILMA CO., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to you, on ten days' approval, our highest grade Mead Coventry Flyer at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.

Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.

ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free Art Catalogue and our Special Offer on Sample Machine.

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The N&C Maker's RAINCOAT

FOR WET OR SHINE MARKS THE WELL DRESSED

POROUS HEALTHY AND RAINPROOFED THROUGHOUT

LIGHT IN WEIGHT SMART IN APPEARANCE MODERATE IN PRICE

ALSO THE N. & C. PORONELLA WATERPROOF A RELIABLE RUBBER COAT IN VARIOUS QUALITIES

TO BE HAD FROM LEADING STORES AND OUTFITTERS. WHOLESALE ONLY FROM

NICHOLSON'S RAINCOAT CO. LIMITED. BEAUMONT WORKS, ST. ALBANS. And at 12 MOOR LANE, LONDON, E.C., and JORDAN ST., KNOTT MILL, MANCHESTER.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by— ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY. MACGOWAN & CO., MADRAS. B. J. PAPPE & CO., COCANADA. and all leading Stores in India and Burma.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, April 14.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... 81 5-16+1-8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25 21 1-2 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent... ... 98 3/4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20.49 1/2 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot. ... ... 24 1/2—1-16
Do. 2 months hence ... 24 1/2—1/16
Closing Tone of Silver.—Indian buying China selling
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ... 93 1/4 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 dst. (Bank buying rate) ... ... 1-3-15 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17th Mar. 1910.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about ... £ 1,125,000
Council Bills—Extra allotments Calcutta, Rs. 40,000 at 1 4 3-32.
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ... 95 7/2 unchgd
Discount bank bills 3 m/st ... 3 15/16 unchgd
Do. Indian bank bills 6 m/st 3 3/4 unchgd
Do. Fine trade bills 3 months 3 1/4 unchgd
Do. Fine trade bills 6 months 4 3/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)... ... ... 77/9 unchgd
Interest day to day loans... ... 2 3/4 unchgd
Do. of day market loans 3 3/8 unchgd
THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion a	...£34,840,000	Inc. £ 600,000
Public Deposits	...£19,700,000	unchgd
Other Deposits	...£43,100,000	Dec. £ 90,000
Government Securities	£12,900,000	unchgd
Other Securities	...£29,300,000	Dec. £ 1,700,000
Notes and Gold	...£29,500,000	Inc. £ 800,000

The Bank's Reserve is 41 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, April 14.

COTTON.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool ... 8,000 Bales.
Do. day's sales on Spot and for Exp 1,000 „
Do. day's Sales of East Indian ... 450 „
Do. day's Imports ... ... 15,000 „
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.—Moderate demand.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures—Easier.
Do of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market ... Steady.
Mid Americans ... ... 7.61—
Egyptian F. G. F. ... ...15 1-2—3/15

	A.-M.	M. J.	J.-J.
Cotton Delivery	7.36	7.54	7.49
	—9	—9	—9
Mid Uplands	J.-A.	A.-S	S. O.
	7.45	7.16	6.8
	—8	—8	—3
G. O. C.	O.-N.	N. D.	D.-J.
	6.56	6.50	6.48
	—7	—7	—7
Liverpool			

Sales increased yesterday by 1,000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 14

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	15,000
Do. Last year	13,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	15,700
Do. Exports to Continent	7,700

Futures at New York..... Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to commission house liquidation.

May 14.71 —18
Do at New York .....
July 14.31 —18

Spot Cotton at New York ...	...15.15-20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	... 8 1-2 unchgd
Demand Bills	... 4 87 5/8— /8
Silver Commercial Bars ...	... 53 1/4 — /
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	... 14.9/—1/16
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	... Easy.
Futures at New Orleans ...	...May 14.25—/
Do. at New Orleans ...	...July 14.3—/

LONDON, April 14.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 63 3/3
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months—Apl.-May.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, sellers, &c Sellers.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs C. I. F.... 38-1-8
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Port—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. 37-3-3
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Nominal
Tone—Easier.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship 47 1-2
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—B own Cawnpore 42 3-4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc —Done.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.
Linseed —Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 65 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 12-2 1-2 Value.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double soze, ... 17 4 1-2
Months of Shipment, May-Aug.—Sellers
Tone of Sugar Quiet.

FREIGHT.

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—9-3

METAL.

Copper Braziers ... ... £ 68 0
Yellow Metal ... ... d 6 1-16
Tin Plates J. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 Sheets per box weighing 90 lbs C. I. F. Bombay .. ..
Bar Iron Belgian Ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp ... ...
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 guage G. O. S. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool 11 7 6
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp ... .

The following are the rates for American and Egyptian Cotton as quoted as compared with the last week:—

	7th Apl.	14th Apl	Difference.
In Liverpool—			
Spot ...	7.91	7.87	— 7
Apr.-May. ...	7.67	7.56	— 11
Oct.-Nov. ...	6.67	6.53	— 9
In New York—			
Spot ...	15.00	15.10	+ 10
May Futures ...	14.59	14.71	+ 12
July Futures ...	14.29	14.34	— 5
In New Orleans—			
Spot ...	14.9-16	14.9 15	same,
May Futures ...	14.35	14.25	— 10
July Futures ...	14.43	14.34	— 9
Egyptian ...	15 15-16	15 1-2	— 7-16

MERCERISED YARN.

Egyptian cotton has declined 7 tots week by 7-16 and the market remains dull whereas stocks are increasing. The money market being tight and in the absence of upcountry demand, there is no likelihood of any improvement in this market. Prices bought or near not yet advanced in parity with the Home market.

Manchester quotes 30d. for grey 2-80
„ „ 31d. for Bleached 2 80
„ „ 31d. for grey 2 84
„ „ 32d. for bleached 2 84

Local prices are as under :—

		Per lb.
2-80	Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs. 1 10 9
2-80	Bleached ...	„ 1 12 0
2-84	Grey ...	„ 1 13 0
2-84	Bleached ...	„ 1 13 0
2-60	Grey ...	„ 1 5 3
2-60	Bleached ...	„ 1 5 0

YARN.

This week cotton declined points owing to favourable Cotton Crop in America, and this has kept the yarn market on a downward tendency. Warehouse stocks have increased by 653 bales

Although Manchester prices are well maintained, there is no improvement in our local market which has remained this week very dull in the absence of any upcountry demand.

Manchester prices for 30s, 31s and 32s are 1 15-32d but no forward contracts can be placed at this limit as dealers hold a stock of cheaper prices which even they can sell at this moment hardly at 10 1-2 annas.

Manchester quotation ;—
2-30 Bleached 14d.
2-40 Bleached 15 5/8
2-40 Grey 13 3/4

2-60 grey 16 3 4
2 60 Bleached 17 5-8
2-80 grey 24 1-2
2-100 grey 29

Local quotations :—

2-100	Grey ...	at	1 12 6
2-100	Bleached ...	„	1 13 6
2-80	Grey ...	„	1 7 3
2-80	Bleached ...	„	1 8 0
2-80	Grey ...	„	0 11 6
2-30	Bleached ...	„	0 13 3
2-40	Grey ...	„	0 12 6
2-40	Bleached ...	„	0 13 6

GREY GOODS.

There was a good demand from upcountry places this week, and deliveries are being made. Stocks in the Port Trust Warehouse decreased by 2,569 packages. Stocks of usual qualities in demand are getting scarce and those who do need such goods are buying similar qualities. G. P. Drills are quoted at 13-1 and a nominal business has been reported at this price for near delivery. Prices seem to be a little easier and mills are anxious to do some more business at a little difference.

Arrivals of Mercerised Dhooties are heavier. As dealers anticipate marriages amongst natives to be in full swing shortly, they are keeping the goods in hand for a better market. At present the market fluctuates a little and prices seem to be rather easier but there is no likelihood for a further heavy decline. Mills are offering cheaper qualities but fresh business is impracticable

41in. and 45in. Grey Dhooties of thicker qualities are in demand and those who hold a limited stock hold on with a view of obtaining better rates later on.

We quote:—

Rallis (Original Fari)		Rs. 5	6 6
Do. (Imitation Fari)		No goods.	
Do. G.Shirtings (Sindurio)		„ 5 11	0
Do. 100,000		„ 6 2	0
Do. 4025		„ 4 13	0
Do. 7900		„ 5 10	0
Do. Drills Mosque		„ 7 6	0
Do. Jacoonets No. 18		„ 3 8	6
Do. do. No. 636		„ 2 15	6
Do. do. No. 138		„ 2 11	6
Do. Mulls No. 625		No goods.	
Ritchie, Four Heads		„ 5 8	0
Do. No. 1566		No goods.	
Forbes No. 651		„ 5 2	6
Lyon, Shanker		„ 5 8	0
Do. N. 1575		„ 7 2	0
Do. Bhut Chap		„ 6 8	0
Dathurats			
Do. B B		„ 7 4	0
Do. B B B		„ 8 10	0
Do. B B B B		„ 8 14	0
Do. B B B B B		„ 8 8	0
Do. P S		No goods.	
Bombay C No. 1500		„ 5 6	0
Grahams No. 2730		„ 5 5	3
Do. Yellow Horse 3lbs.		„ 5 6	0
Flemings No 463		„ 4 15	0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen		No goods.	
J. P. Drills, American		„ 10 12	0

WHITE GOODS.

Upcountry demand is favourable and stocks in the Port Trust Warehouse decreased by 2,756 packages. We repors some improvement this week, and good business is passing in the bazaar. Prices for Lichpuhns 150 Js. are well maintained and locally they were put up by two annas.

Glass Mulls from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3-12 are in moderate demand as usual.

The Nainsooks Market seems lively and prices are well maintained. Enquiries are made every day and there is scarcity of some lower qualities which the dealers can not replace at a higher price.

We have nothing fresh to report in white Dhooties,

We quote :—

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.	
Do. do. ...	88/8888	Rs. 2	1 0
Do. do. ...	A I	„ 2	5 6
Do. do. ...	199/399	„ 2	11 0
Do. Mulls ...	9/999	„ 3	9 0
Do. do. ...	9999	„ 4	5 0
Rallis Nainsooks ...	2900	„ 1	13 0
Do do. ...	21021	„ 1	14 6
Do do. ...	7070/9090	„ 2	1 0
Do. do. ...	9999	„ 2	2 6
Do. do. ...	5300/9300	„ 2	4 0
Do. do. ...	7/27	„ 2	5 0
Do. do. ...	88/99	„ 2	8 0
Do. do. ...	39620	„ 2	14 6
Rallis Mulls ...	55	„ 1	3 0
Do. do. ...	Sun	„ 1	7 0
Do do. ...	1170	„ 1	7 6
Do. do. ...	1270	„ 1	8 6
Do. do. ...	50/60	„ 1	14 0
Do. do. ...	6/200	„ 2	12 0
Do. do. ...	6000	„ 4	7 6
Do. do ...	88	„ 3	7 0
Ritchie Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	„ 1	12 0
Do. do. ...	3500/5500	„ 1	15 3
Do. Mulls ...	1260	„ 1	9 6
Do. do. ...	(Jovula).	„ 2	7 0
Lyon Nainsooks ...	1543/6767	„ 1	15 2
Greaves do ...	8000	„ 3	0 0
Do. Mulls ...	5060	„ 1	9 3
Do. Nainsooks	30/50/000	„ 2	10 0
Shaw Wallace's	...Motor Car.	„ 1	15 6
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	„ 3	7 0
Liepmanns ...	1500s.	„ 9	14 0
Horrocks Shirtings...	M O	„ 12	2 0
Do. do. ...	M H	„ 13	2 0
Do. do. ...	E F	„ 16	2 0
Do. do. ...	S O	„ 20	2 0
Do. do. ...	A O	„ 21	8 0
Do. do. ...	H M	„ 12	8 0
Do. do. ...	G G X	„ 9	10 0
Do. do. ...	O	„ 10	2 0
Do. do. ...	A I	„ 11	4 0
Holland ...	40000	„ 11	0 0
Lyon	C4000	„ 13	10 0

BOMBAY, April 15.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. for T. T. 1s. 4 1-8d. for demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight.

We quote :—
Bank's selling—

T. T. Ready	...	1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail	...	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 1/8d.
T. T Forward	...	... 1s. 4 1-32d. May
Bank's Buying—		
Private D. D. Ready	...	... 1s. 4 5/32d.
Credits 3 m/s „	...	... 1s. 4 1-32d.
„ „ Forward		1s. 4 5-16d. net mail.
„ 6 m/s Ready	...	... 1s. 4 1-32d.
France 3 m/s „	...	... 171 1/2
Marks 3 m/s „	...	... 149 1/2
60 d/s. Hongkong	...	... 130 1/4
„ Shanghai	...	... 175 1-4
„ Japan	...	... 149

The market is steady.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-16 down both for ready and forward at 24 1-2 and New York also declined by 1-8 and is quoted at 53 1-4.

London market declined but reported that "India is buying and China selling," hence our market opened firm at Rs. 72, and demand from speculative parties continues, hence forward wears up to Rs. 72 1 2, but afterwards there being more sellers forwards declined at the close to Rs. 72 1-4, and market closed firmer, and prices fluctuated by eight annas. Demand for ready was good and about 125-180 packages changed hands.

The local market in gold remained dull in the absence of any upcountry and local demand and prices declined by a quarter of an anna. Sovereigns were in good demand and prices for shields advanced by half an anna. Arrivals from London are heavier by every mail and there is no improvement as yet in the demand.

We quote :—

GOLD.

		Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett...		23	8	0
97 touch		23	7	0
National Bank		24	2	0
Chartered Bank		23	15	9
Sovereigns Shield —		15	4	0
Do Dragon		15	0	0
Australian		24	1	0

SILVER

		Rs.	a.	p
17 1/2 Penny		72	3	0
17 Penny ready		72	2	0
Local per tola		0	11	3
First Settlement		72	4	0
Second „		72	6	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—London market was 6d. up. Demand for ready and forward was good and prices were put up by one to two annas Tone—Firm.

Rapeseed :—London was 3d. to 6d. up. There was a good demand for ready and for forward and prices advanced by one anna. Tone—Firm.

Castorseed :—Demand for ready and forward was more and a little business has been done and prices were put up by four to eight annas. Tone—Firm.

Cottonseed, Gingellyseed, Poppyseed, Groundnuts, Mowraseed, Grain, Jowar, Maize and Wheat :—Home prices were 1-8 down. Enquiry was dull and prices were easier. Tone—Quiet.

Description.		Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...	Rs. 11 4
Linseed, Small ...	...	„ 11 2
RAPESEED—		
Brown Cawnpore ...	...	Rs. 6 14
Yellow do. ...	...	„ 7 9
Do. Gujarat ...	...	„ 7 11
Poppyseed ...	...	„ 10 3
Castorseed ...	...	„ 38 8 to 39 8
Mowraseed... ...	...	„ 6 12
Maize	...	„ 22 to 23
Groundnuts ...	...	„ 39 to 43
Mustardseed ...	...	„ 85 to 92
Gingellyseed ...	...	„ 40 to 49
Khandesh Howri ...		
Gelburga do. ...		„ 47 to 48
Kalbur do. ...		
Itarsi do. ...		
White Gin, Bold 95/5		
Do. do do 85/15		„ 43 to 47
Do. do. do. 75/25...		
Do. Mixed 50/50...		
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...		„ 42 to 43
Do. do. 85/15...		
Gin, Black Beaver ...		„ 41 to 42
Do. do. Gadag ...		
Gin Red Khandwa ...		„ 42 to 44
Do. Beggi ...		
Do. Yellow Hinganghat		„ 49 to 53
Do. do. Secunderabad		
Do. do. Gujarat		„ 40 to 41
Do. Black Kutni		
Do. Ahmedabad...		
WHEAT—		
Choti Pissi ...	...	„ 33 to 39
Hard Red... ...	...	„ 32 to 34
Cottonseed ...	...	„ 25 to 26

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 14th April :—

Wheat	...	31,719 cwts
Linseed	...	24,911 „
Rapeseed	...	38,007 „
Gingellyseed ...	...	6,648 „
Poppyseed... ...	...	2,575 „
Groundnuts ...	...	2,621 „
Castorseed	...	4,867 „
Rice	...	136,781 „
Myrabollams ...	...	1,143 „
Cottonseed... ...	...	29,165 „
Mowraseed... ...	...	372 „
Gram	...	309 „
Joowar	...	940 „
Maize	...	256 „

The following are the weekly receipts of wheat seeds and produce into Bombay :—

	Total for the week ending 14th Apl. 1910.	Since, 1st Jan 1910	Since, 1st Jan 1909
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat	13,191	80250	918449
Linseed	183742	1'47668	629063
Rape Rat and Mustardseeds	232128	778881	374325
Gingellyseed	31224	1714202	681283
Poppyseed	15333	45310	53989
Groundnuts	19079	533867	173689
Castorseed	33155	393601	417847
Rice	219478	1981301	3151520
Myrabollams	31511	762618	491842
Cottonseed	244263	4469166	1603895
Mowrasced	3369	39558	29527
Gram	14470	245896	226523
Joowar	8701	182053	188979
Maize	524	71348	1932

SHARES.

The market is quiet and unchanged though there is improvement in prices of some concerns. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,480 ; Bank of India's have advanced to Rs. 65 ; Indian Specie Bank shares have ruled at and about Rs. 52 ; Bank of Burma's have been put through at Rs. 117 ; Bombay Merchants Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 9 1-2. In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Pile's have changed hands at Rs. 138 ; Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation have gradually advanced to Rs. 497 1-2 to Rs. 500 ; Bombay Electric S. and Tramways Co., Ltd., Preference shares steady at Rs. 160 and Ordinary shares at Rs. 94 to Rs. 95 ; Bombay Flour Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 1,020 ; Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 297 1-2 and Preference shares are steady at Rs. 285; Central India Mining Co. shares are unchanged at Rs. 3.0 ; Kemp's are steady at Rs. 177 ; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares are steady at Rs. 750 ; Shivrajpur's are unchanged at Rs. 19 ; Treasher's have declined to Rs. 557 1-2. Press shares are quiet and unchanged : Indian Cotton at Rs. 127 1-2. Mofussil's at Rs. 776, New Berar's at Rs. 540. Tata Iron and Steel Co. shares have improved in prices, Ordinary shares to Rs. 13 1-2, Preference shares to Rs 55 and Deff. to Rs. 68. In Mill Companies, Bombay United have improved to Rs 305 ; Central India's have jumped up to Rs. 1,635 ; Colaba Land have improved to Rs. 1,085 ; David's to Rs. 387 1-2, Finlay's to Rs. 220 ; Jamsetji's are steady at its 100 C. D. ; Khatau Makanji Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 710 ; Kohinoor's have improved to Rs. 672 1-2 ; Maneckjee Petit, after touching Rs. 2,700, have advanced to Rs. 2,900 for May delivery ; New Great Eastern are steady at Rs. 167 1-2 ; New City of Bombay are steady at Rs. 710 ; Standard's have jumped up to Rs. 1,100, Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,140. In Railway Companies, Tapti-Valley are steady at Rs. 452 1-2 ; Ahmedabad-Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 582 1-2 ; Amritsar Patti's old shares at Rs. 120, new shares at Rs. 92 1-4 ; Ahmedabad-Dholka at Rs. 170. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Liverpool was 6 to 9 points down, New York 20 points down, and futures also declined by 18 and 18.

Our market at Colaba was quieter. There was very little demand for ready from mills and exporters, hence prices declined by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3, and there being more sellers for forwards, new crop prices were rather easier.

Good Broach opened at Rs. 296, but there being more sellers prices declined at the close to Rs. 295.

Daily receipts are heavier and demand being less the tendency of the market seem easier.

We learn of the following purchases.

Bales.			Rs.
300	E Spinner & Co	...Bengal	263
200	do	...Mathia	280
100	Finlay Muir	...Bagalkot	318
300	H Goculdas	...Miraj	326
200	do	...Mathia	270
200	do	...Bhusaval	285
200	do	...Compta	320
100	Colaba Land	...Tasgam	316
100	Goldmohur	...Mathia	270
200	S J David	...Bagalkot	331
100	Volkart Bros	...Khandesh	280
200	R D Master	...Sawgia	336

We quote :—

	April. Seed.	Cotton.
Bengal Hand Gin. Fine ...	255	
„ Good ...	253	
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine ...	295	
„ Good ...	270	
Sind Punjab Fine ...	282	
„ Good ...	267	
Khandesh Fine ...	288	
„ Good ...	280	
Amracti Fine ...	300	
„ „ Good ...	293	
Akola Knangaum Fine ...	301	
„ Good ...	283	
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ...	304	
„ Good ...	295	
Yeotmal Fine ...	310	
„ Good ...	302	
Nagpore Fine ...	315	
„ Good ...	307	
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...	318	
„ Good ...	310	
Methia Fine ...	320	
„ Good ...	280	
Broach Gin Fine ...	336	
„ Good ...	330	
Sawgimed Fine ...	331 A.-M.	
Colaba Gimed ...	299 „	
Western ...	316 „	

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 14th April :—

Khandeish	...	481 Bales
Central India	...	441 „
Barsiand Nagur	...	1,132 „
Berar	...	1,199 „
Central Provinces	...	870 „
Oomras...	...	4,213 „
Dholera	...	1,374 „
Broach...	...	6,043 „
Coompta and Dharwar ...	...	1,834 „
Westerns	...	412 „
Bengals (N W. P.)	...	654 „
Bengals (Rajputana)	...	300 „
Sind	...	365 „
Persian	...	81 „
American	...	..... „
Total ...		16,174 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, April 15.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	35,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
Apl.—May.	7.54—2
May—June	7.52—2
June—July	7.47—2
July—Aug.	7.43—2
Aug.—Sept.	7.14—2
Sept.—Oct.	6.77—1
Oct.—Nov.	6.57—1
Nov.—Dec.	6.50 same.
Dec.—Jan.	6.48 same.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	Total for the week ending 14th Apl. 1910.	Total to date (in bales) since. Oct. 1st 1909	Oct. 1st 1908
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ...	4,466	414,714	300,733
Central India...	9,017	170,886	96,860
Barsee and Nagur ...	9,148	242,896	90,740
Berar ...	8,333	489,354	327,389
Central Provinces ...	3,673	279,051	147,542
Total Oomras ...	32,637	1,596,851	963,274
Dholleras ...	11,720	143,435	114,902
Broach ...	25,847	207,890	134,387
Compta and Dharwar.	14,177	72,017	68,584
Westerns ...	1,098	10,814	7,893
Bengals (N. W. Provinces) ...	4,021	398,011	257,652
Bengals (Rajputaus) ...	4,715	84,631	36,736
Sind	465	31,841	19,710
Persian	143	2,979	4,294
Americans	63	750	3,111
Egyptian	...	397	3,364
Other sorts	...	131	519
Total ...	94,936	2,557,787	16,06,426

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk, and Woollen Piece-Goods and Yarns ; also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets.

Description.		Stock on 24th Feb. 1910.	Deliveries from Port Trust and Importer Godowns.	Deliveries from Dock Sheds.	Total in Mar. 1910.
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Bales.	18345	6747	1405	8152
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Cases.	36097	11057	6502	17566
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Bales.	336	29	70	99
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Cases.	1026	251	1219	1470
Cotton Twist and Yarns.	Pkgs.	9073	1078	803	2476
Silk & Woollen Twist and Yarns.	Pkgs.	1711	475	212	687
Copper Braziers.	Tons.	305	319	553	872
Yellow Metal Braziers.	Tons.	322	187	757	944

SHARES.

Description.	Stock on 31st Mar. 1910.	Increase or Decrease as compared with previous month.	Corresponding Stock on 31st Jan. 09	08	07	06	05
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Bales. 15836	—2509					
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Cases. 33361	—2756					
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Bales 377	+41					
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Cases 985	—41					
Cotton Twist & Yarns.	Pkgs. 9020	—653					
Silk & Woollen Twist & Yarns.	Pkgs. 1763	+52					
Copper Braziers.	Tons. 631	+176	623	496	89	83	185
Yellow Metal Braziers.	Tons. 571	+249	1203	430	813	738	160

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. Cotton Statistics, 15th April :—

	1909-10	1908-09	Difference
Receipts for the week	94,936	55,294	+ 39,642
	1909-10	1908-09	
Repts from 1st Oct. to 14th Apl.	25,57,787	1,666,426	+9,51,361
	1909-10	1908-09	
Shipts for the week			
Europe	23,247	6,401	+ 16,846
China, Japan and Coast Ports...	117,558	9,184	+ 108,374
Total	140,805	15,585	+ 12,522
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 14th Apl....	1909-10	1908-09	
Europe	719,162	436715	+312,447
China	80 629	33,068	+ 47,561
Japan	617,264	439,526	+207,738
Coast Ports	26,489	14,204	+ 12,285
Total	1,903,544	923 513	+980,031
Afloat in harbour, Europe	22,604	13,523	+ 9,081
China, Japan and Coast Ports... ...	22,278	5,837	+ 16,436

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 12th Feb. 1910—5,835 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct to 31st Dec. 1909—3,482 bales.

FREIGHTS.

A fair business has been done during this week for the usual ports.

Antwerp, Dunkirk and Havre were booked at 14-6 May. The market closes quiet.

Karulis is asking tonnage at 15-6.

Steamers at 15s. one port, and 15s. 6d. for 2 ports and 14s. 6d. for May loading.

Ports.	April. Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	15 0	15 6
Dunkirk ...	15 6	16 0
Havre ...	15 6	16 0
Hull ...	15 6	.....
Liverpool ...	15 6	16 0
Marseilles ...	15 6	16 0
Genoa ...	15 6	16 0
London ...	15 6	.....
Hamburg ...	16 0	16 6
Trieste ...	17 0	18 0
Venice... ...	17 0	18 0
Open Ports May & June	15 0	.....

SUGAR.

The Market is quiet.

Ready Price—

B E B or similar...	Es 13-3 16s. 3d. FBH
White Java ...	Rs 13-4 16s. 4d. FBH
Brown Java ...	Rs 11-12 to 11-12 14s. 4d. 14s. 6d. FBH
Mauritius ...	Rs 12-7 to Rs. 12-11

Sales—Nil
Inquiry—Nil
Arrivals.—s. s. Rajah from Java with 2,000 bags.
Stocks—
Java estimated at bags, 3,500
American estimated at bags, very little quantity
Mauritius estimated at bags 150,000

IVORY.

Our ivory market remains rather dull at present. Dealers are now anticipating the marriage season shortly and there will be a good demand after a fortnight.

Some offers were sent home for No. 1 Centres Hard Round at £70, but they are unobtainable there and London people are offering £64-10 for Hard Flat which the dealers could not accept.

The following quantities have arrived to date for the quarterly sales, 26th April :—

tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
16	15	2	15	East Indian.
0	15	3	15	Abyssinian.
14	15	0	6	Egyptian.
6	1	1	24	West Coast African.
0	3	2	17	Lisbon.
0	3	0	15	Walrus Teeth.
0	3	1	0	Sea Horse Teeth.
39	4	0	3	

Deliveries since January Auctions, 61 1-2 tons.

STATISTICS.

	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905
Imported 1st Jan. to 28th Feb. ...	46	60	59	48	54	54
Deliveries Ditto ...	51	51	32	40	45	50
Stock 28th Feb.....	75	95	89	46	57	62
Landed during Feb..	10					
Deliveries Ditto ...	49					

RICE.

The rice market for Rangoon was firm and steady. Prices from Rangoon advised a rise of Rs. 3 to 4, but there being less demand here for ready no change is reported, but speculators being anxious forward buyers' prices were put up an anna. Rangoon Mills are selling but speculators there are only buyers, h

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

HIDDEN DANGERS OF THE LAVA.

When all has been written of the horrors of the desolation caused by the lava streams from Mount Etna, there remains another danger which may well be brought home to the minds of ambitious and inquisitive visitors fond of venturing too close to the stream of molten stuff. An American "volcanologist" —charming word and title!—has ascertained that the heat of the head of the stream is 900 cent grade. When substance of this terrific temperature passes over a spring, the whole of the moisture is immediately converted into steam, which, forcing its way up through the mass of viscous lava, blows it out into a gigantic blister. Suddenly the blister breaks, and superheated steam mingled with pieces of solid matter shoots out, destroying everything in the neighbourhood. So it was in 1843 that peasants who were trying to save their crops and property from the invading lava were suddenly annihilated to the number of seventy by this terrific phenomenon.

SELF-KNOWLEDGE BEFORE SELF-HELP.

Mr. Roosevelt's speech to the Egyptian University at Cairo was extremely suggestive. The way to further the cause of education is to emphasise its importance, and the nature of the benefits it bestows. It is only by gradual instruction, and not by paper Constitutions, that self-government must be reached, and it is "not a matter of a decade or two, but of generations." In England this not been learnt yet, and already he hears disparaging comments passed on the uses of education, though Mr. Forster's measure was brought forward only some forty years ago. Education, like the mills of God, grinds slowly, but only by it can men be fitted for responsibility. "Nobody can give self-government, any more than they can give an individual self-help. God is with the patient if they know how to wait," and acts of anarchy and other expressions of political impatience are as impious as they are inexpedient. The Egyptian University will doubtless consider the wise words of a great statesman, and decide which party is more truly the National Party, when it is called to range itself upon one side or the other.

CANADA'S CONQUESTS.

Canada is to be congratulated on the bold stand he has made against the United States demands. Following on the equally bold stand made against the German boycott, this course of action is rapidly advancing her in the eyes of the world and promoting her to a high place in the comity of nations. Having compelled Germany to surrender that plan of attack whereby most favoured nation treatment was extended to all the British Empire except herself; having concluded a valuable commercial treaty with France, Canada now turns her attention to her powerful neighbour. That neighbour, presuming on her strength, and shutting her eyes to the great advance made by the Dominion, demanded that the concessions made to France should also be made to her, though she offered nothing of the "quid pro quo" that Paris granted. Canada naturally declined, and when Americans replied by threatening a super-tax of 25 per cent. on Canadian imports, the Dominion quietly suggested that this would be followed by a 33 1-3 per cent. super-tax on United States imports. As the southern nation is far more dependent on what she gets from her neighbour than vice versa, she was quickly brought to reason. Not only so, but Canada has given our Free Traders a valuable lesson in what may be achieved by commercial negotiation and by threats well backed up by facts. The Dominion has already greatly annoyed our Cobdenites by forcing from them an unwilling acknowledgment of the great boon conferred on our manufacturers by preference; this additional insult will be found doubly trying.

CALLER HERRIN'.

Before Mr. Haldane begins to pour scorn on Tariff Reform arguments with regard to the herring fishery, he should take care that there are no weak points in his own armour. In telling his Haddingtonshire constituents that German importers paid the 3s. duty on barrels of cured herrings, he omitted to mention that Germans pay the higher price simply because their own fishing fleet is incomplete. But an agitation has already been set on foot to make the fleet complete, and when this is carried out, not only will Germany raise her duty to a prohibitive pitch, but will compete with us in the Russian market, obviously under more favourable conditions. Power of negotiation being taken out of our hands by Free Trade, the Haddington fishermen will have to look on and see half or three-quarter of their trade with the Baltic disappear. Possibly they will then begin to think that their member's description, "intellectually disreputable," applies rather to Free Trade. Another thing Mr. Haldane conveniently forgot to mention was that Norway, not content with levying a duty of four guineas a barrel on cured herrings from the Haddingtonshire coast spoils the spring fishery on that coast by dumping shiploads into Hull at that time.

COLONNE.

Musical Paris owes a great debt to Edouard Colonne, whose death is announced at the age of seventy-two. Born at Bordeaux, at eighteen he became conductor of the orchestra of that town, and on proceeding to the Paris Conservatoire gained a first prize for harmony and the violin. Then, obtaining a place at the Opera, he soon rose to the position of first violin; but in 1879 he realised the dream of his life, and started the great symphony orchestra which bears his name. He devoted himself largely to French music, but his chief labour of love was that of establishing the reputation of Berlioz. In 1892 he became conductor at the Grand Opera. On several occasions he visited England, and English visitors to Paris will cherish memories of the concerts at the Odeon, and, more recently, at the Chatelet Theatres. He was in England only two years ago conducting Promenade Concerts at the Queen's Hall, and his death removes a man with something more than a national reputation. His effect on the musical education of Paris can never be measured.

REINDEER IN SWITZERLAND.

Fifty years ago an unsuccessful attempt was made in the Rosegg Valley, Switzerland, to acclimatize a colony of reindeer. These animals, the "Field" says, have recently been again imported into Switzerland in connection with the races at St. Moritz, and it is intended to make another trial to habituate the reindeer to a southern country. On the success of the experiment depends the possibility of reindeer finding an extended home in the Swiss Alps. The average height of the Engadine is 1,850 metres, and, as the snow lies here for about half the year, the animals could be made serviceable for that period. During the summer months the reindeer could be moved to higher levels, such as the Bernina Hospice (2,300 metres) where snow would still be found.

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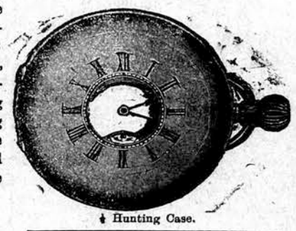

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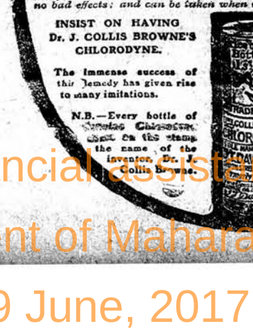

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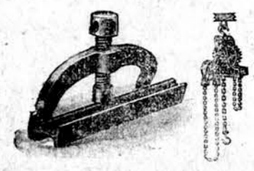

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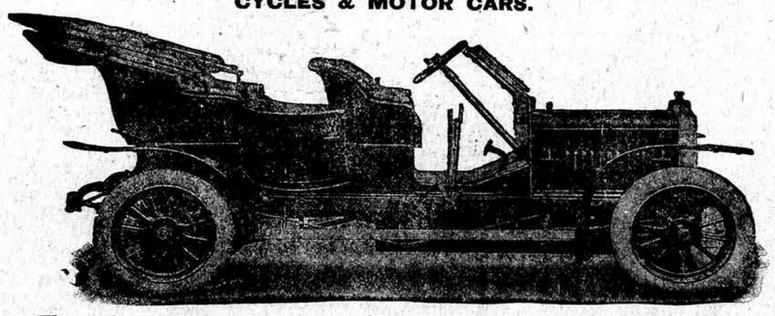

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